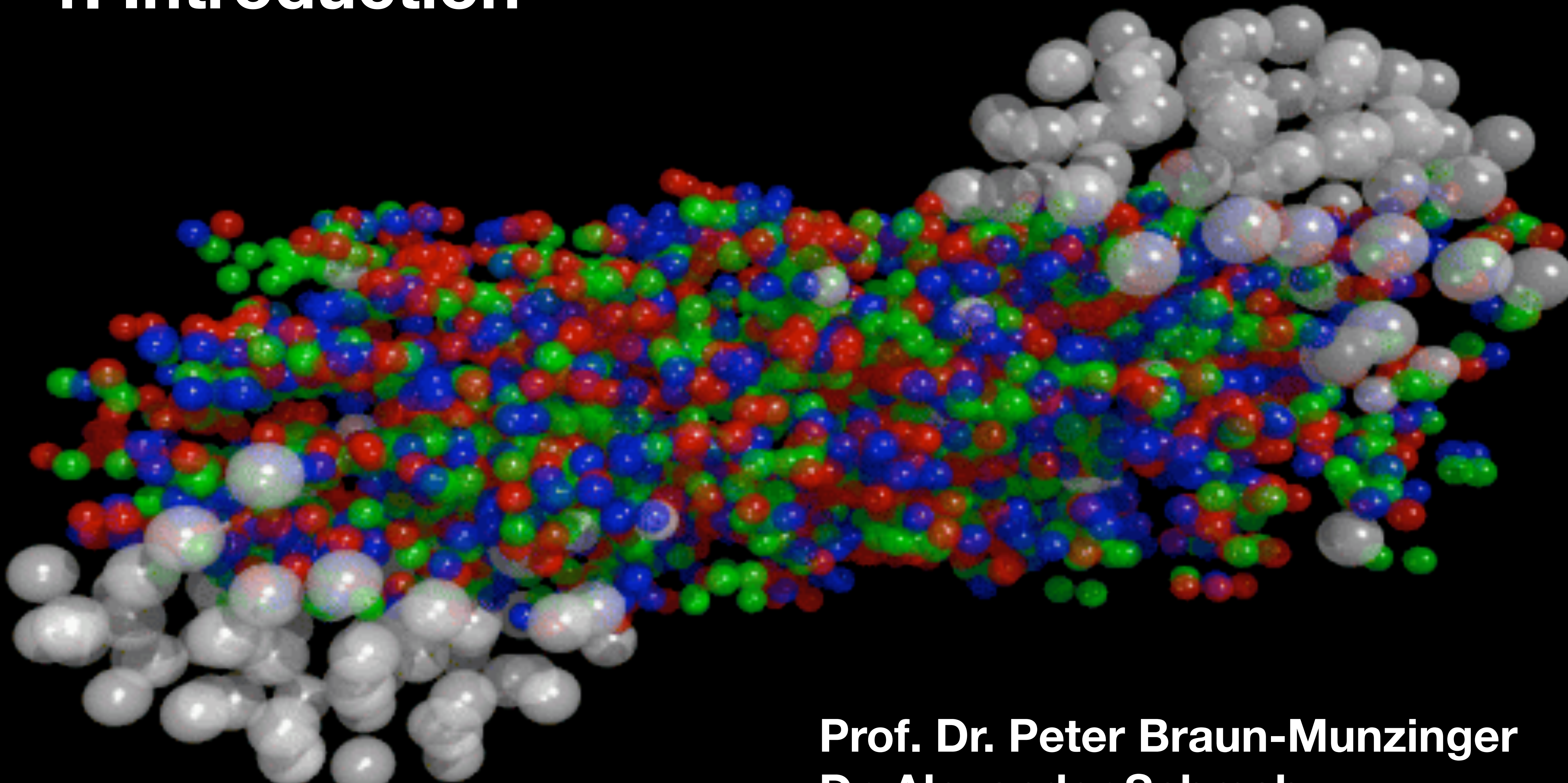
Quark-Gluon Plasma Physics

1. Introduction

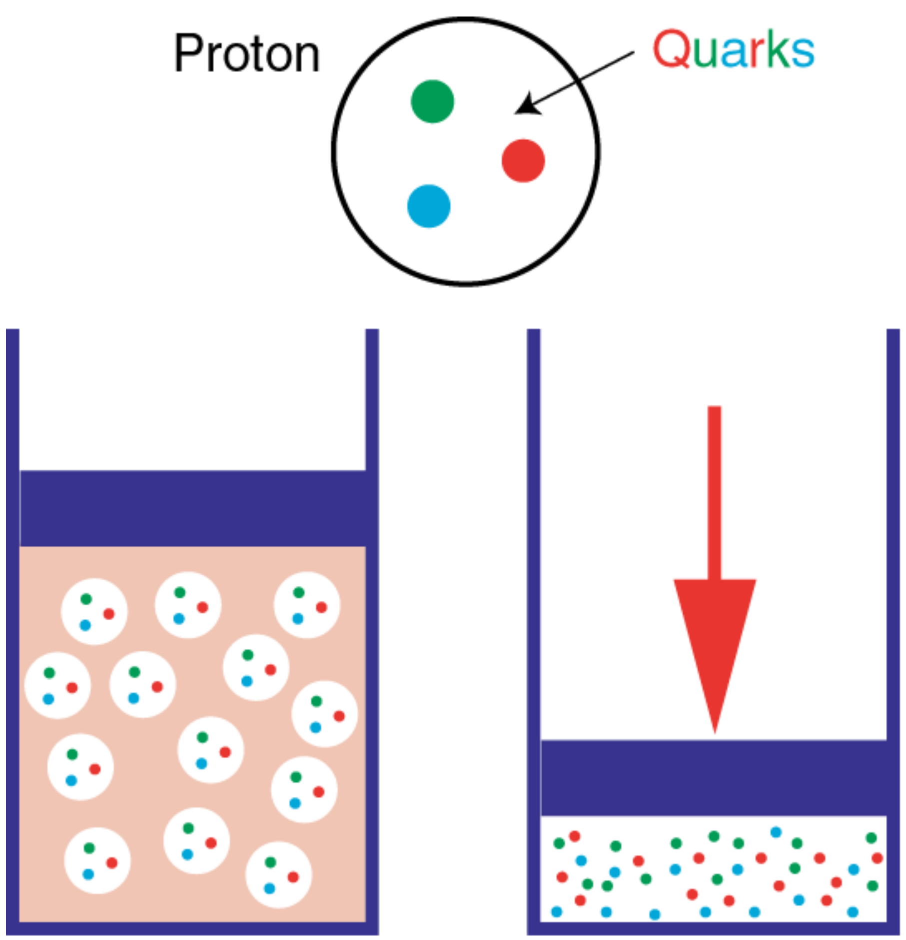


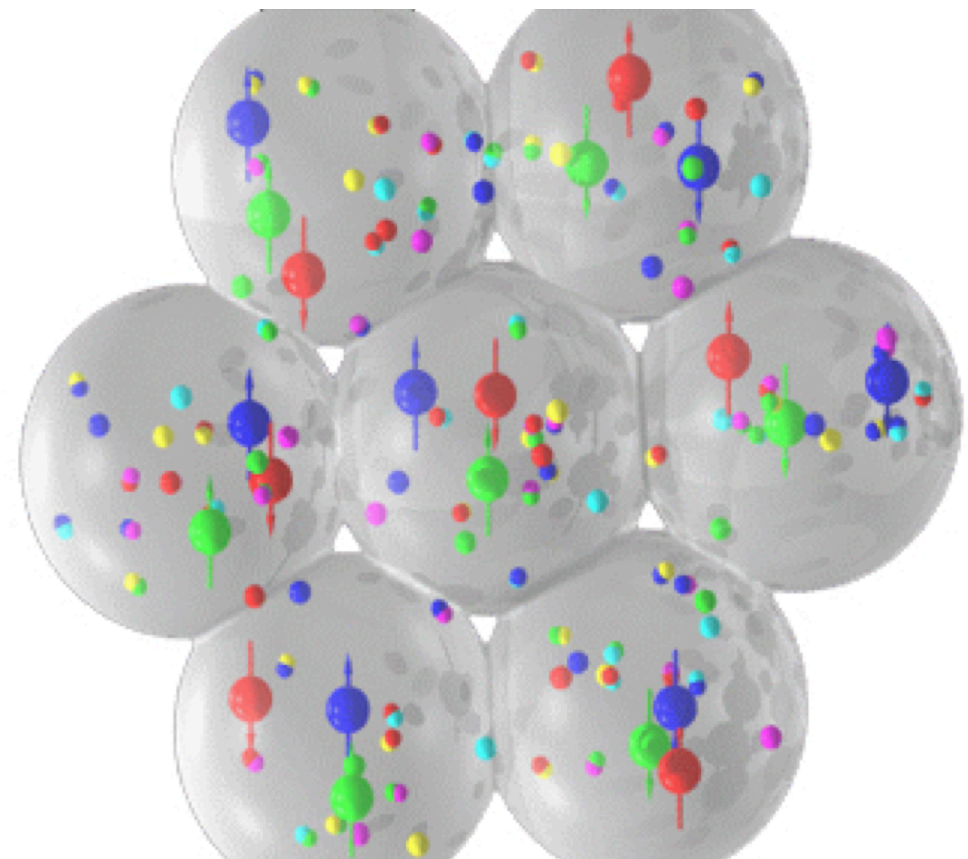
Prof. Dr. Peter Braun-Munzinger
Dr. Alexander Schmah
Heidelberg University
SS 2021

What is the question?

What happens to matter if you make it

- hotter and hotter?
- denser and denser?





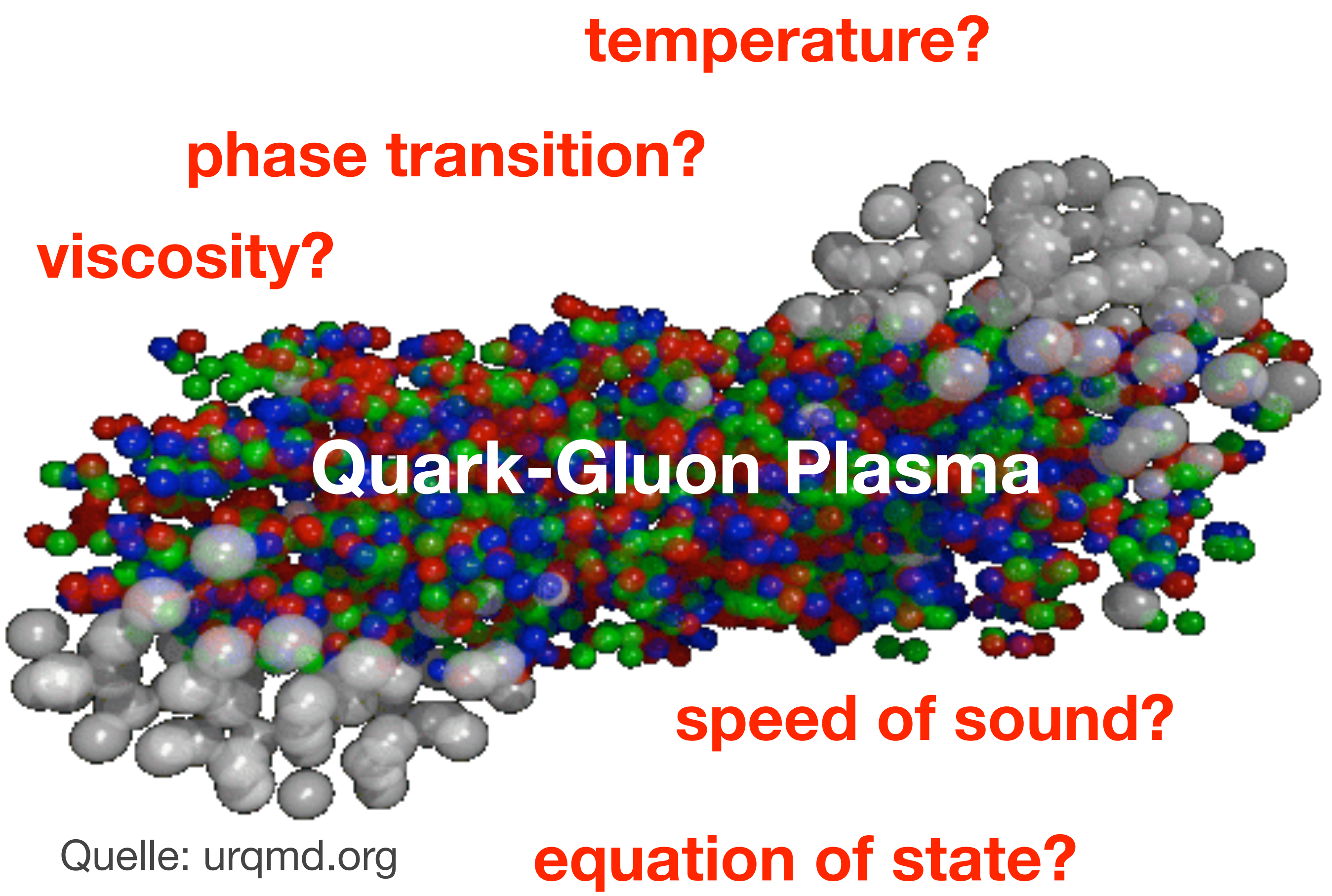
solid → liquid → gas → plasma → hadron gas → QGP

Slightly more precise: "material properties" of the QGP?

- Particle physics: reductionism
- Heavy-ion physics: **emergent** properties of QCD

„More is different“

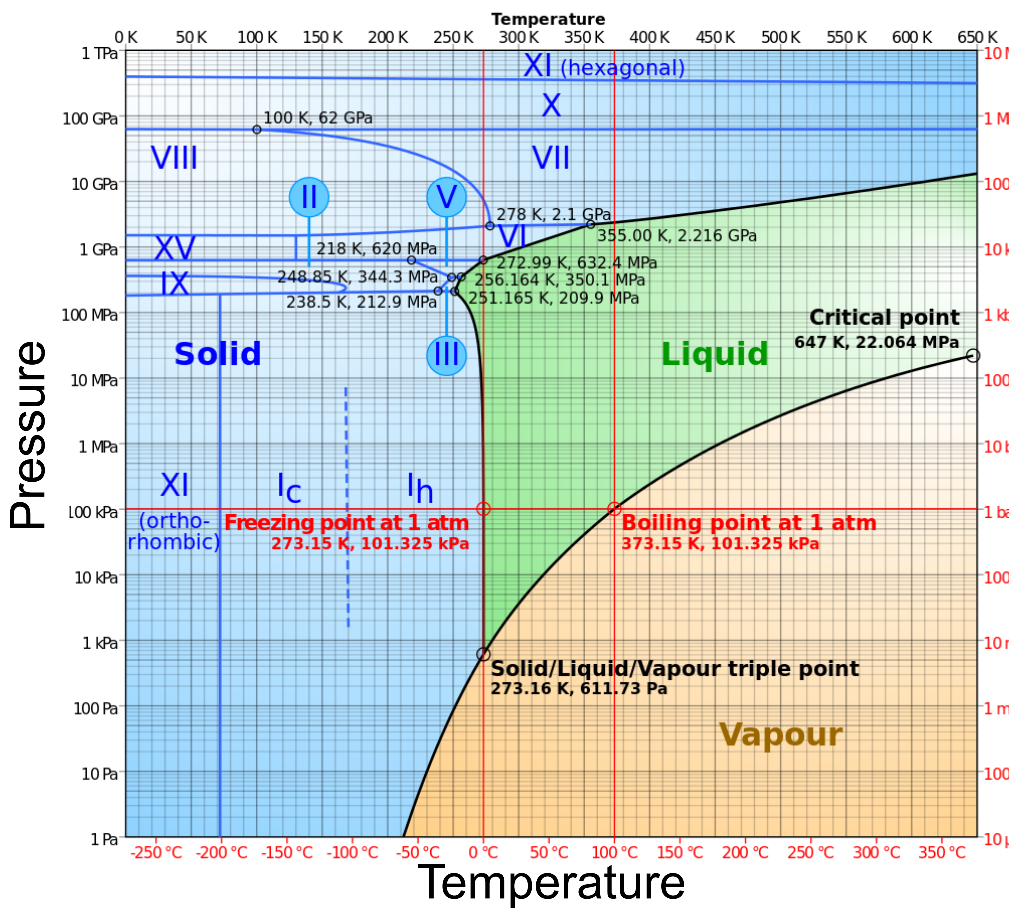
Philip W. Anderson,
Science, 177, 1972, S. 393



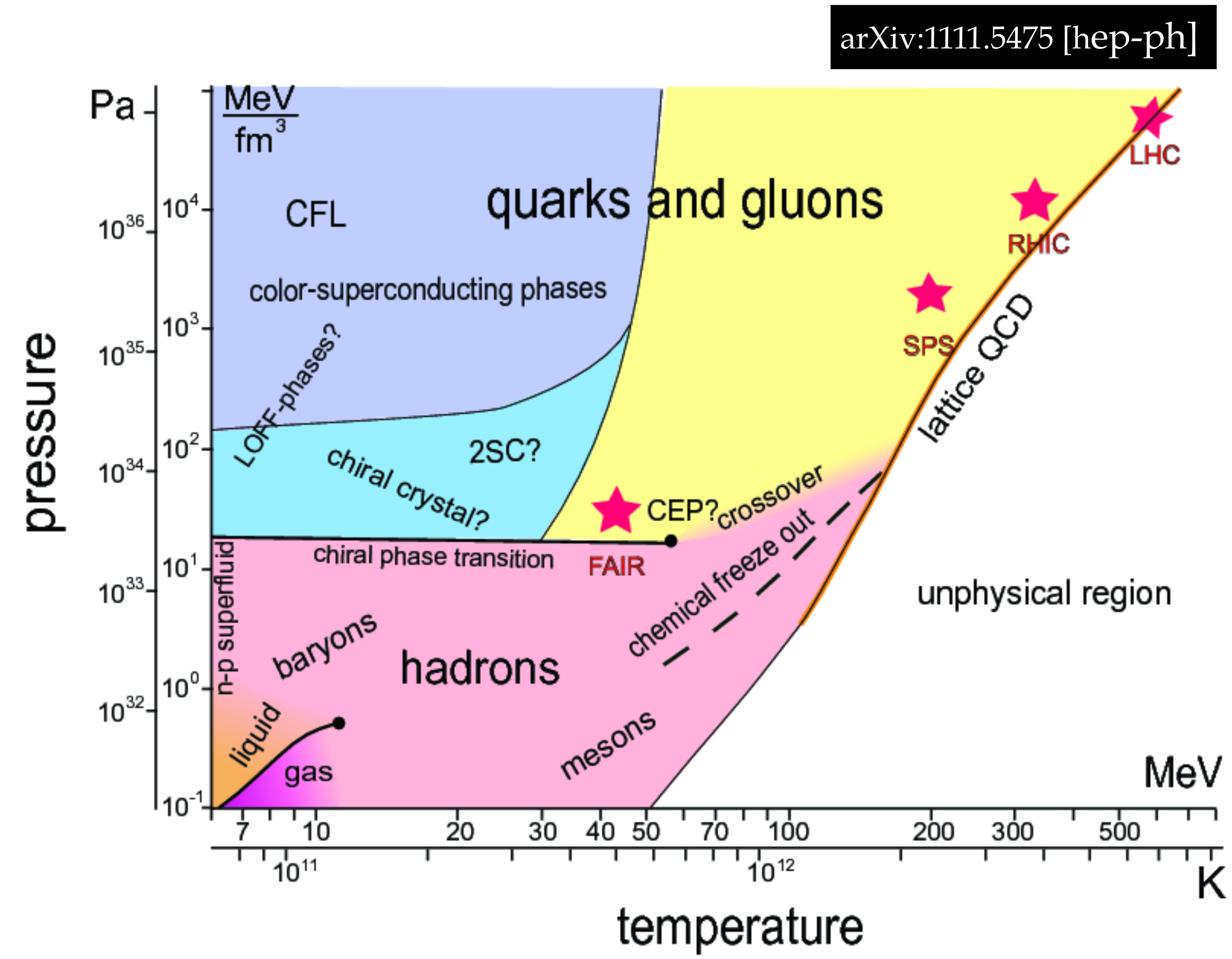
Quelle: urqmd.org

Phase diagrams and emergent properties

Water (Electromagnetism)



Quark Matter (QCD)

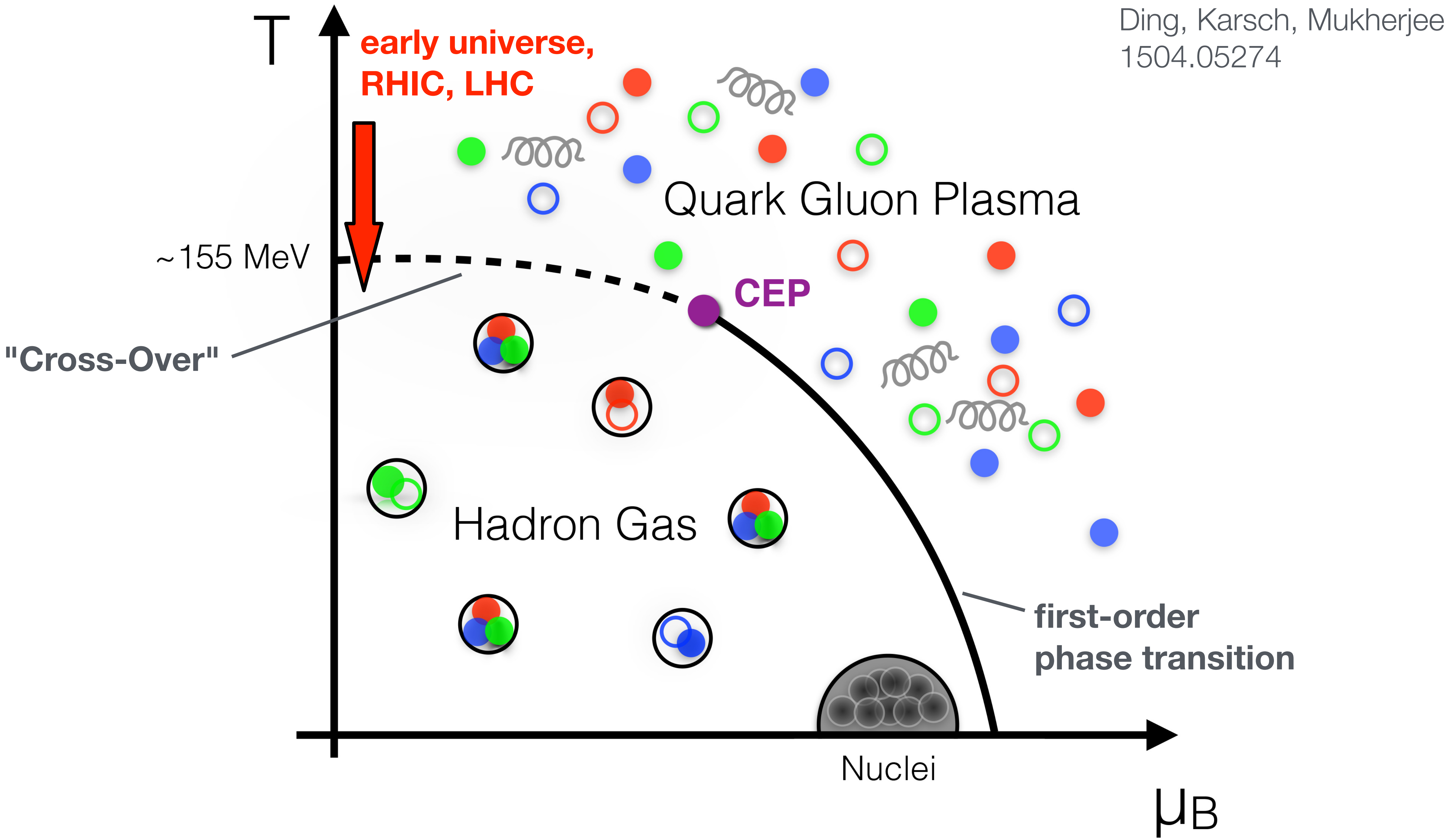


Not straight forward to calculate it from first principles:

- Phase transitions, various phases, critical point

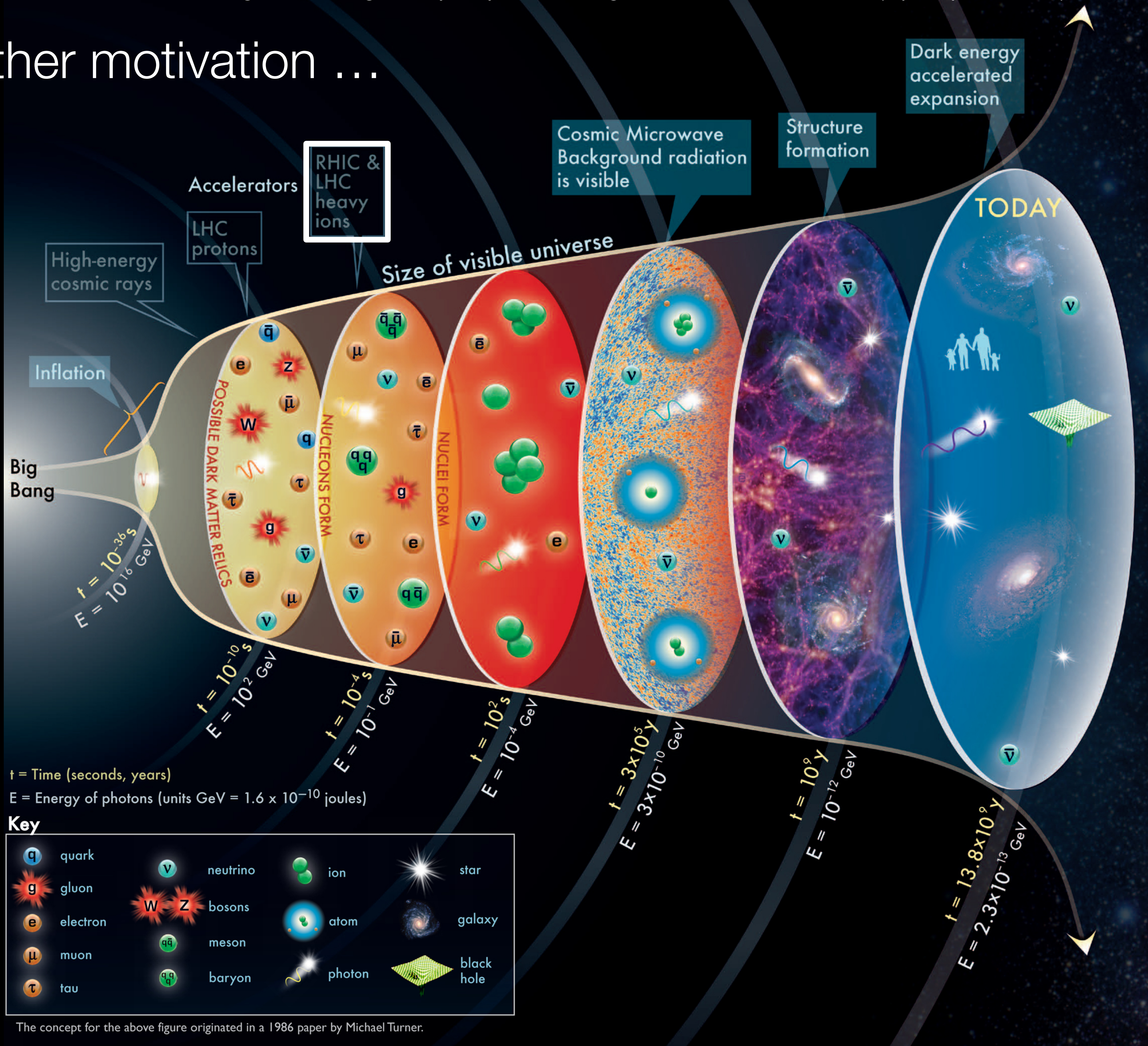
→As important as the understanding of H_2O based on QED

(Conjectured) QCD phase diagram

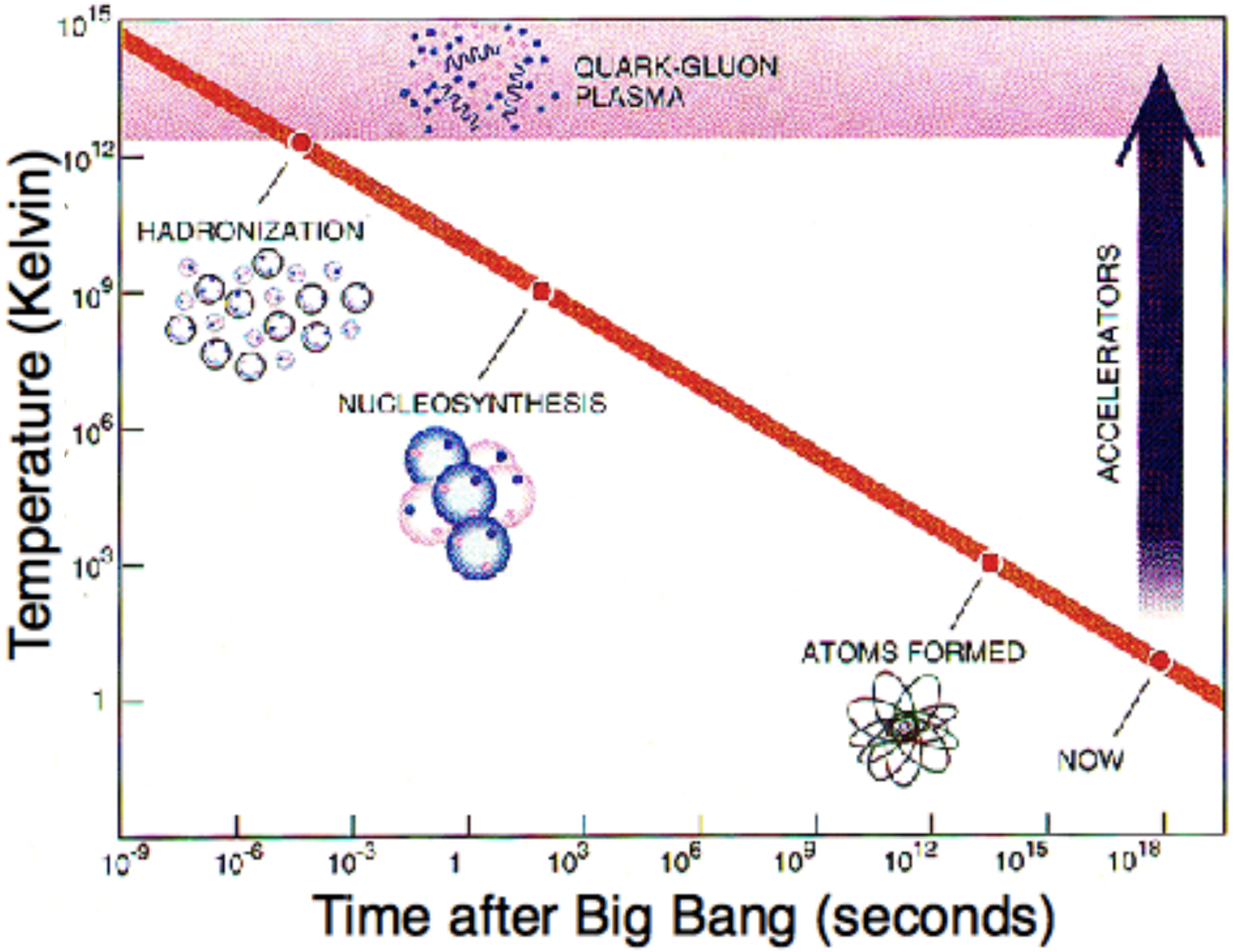


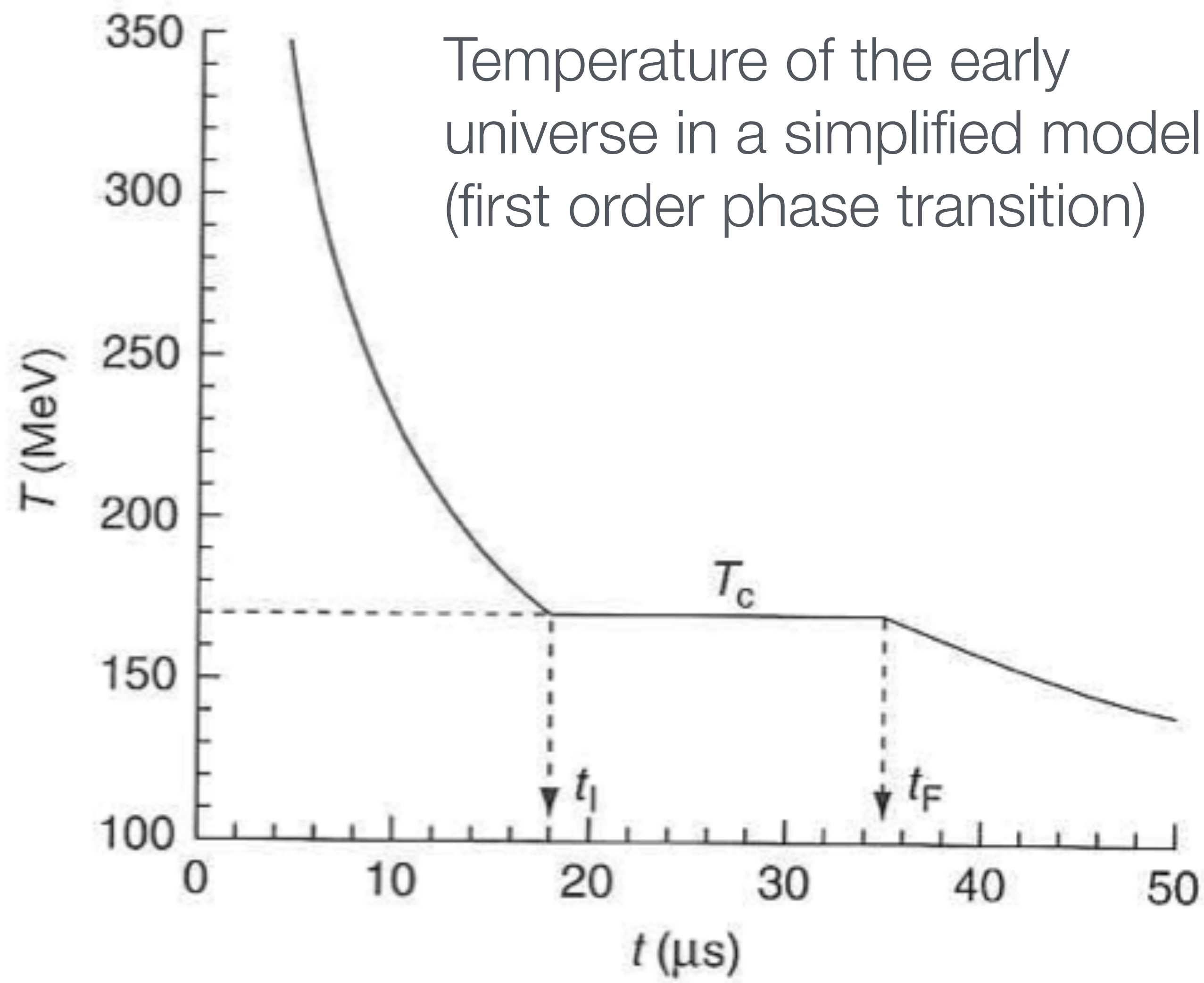
Ultimate goal: contact with first-principles QCD calculations

A further motivation …



QGP in the early universe

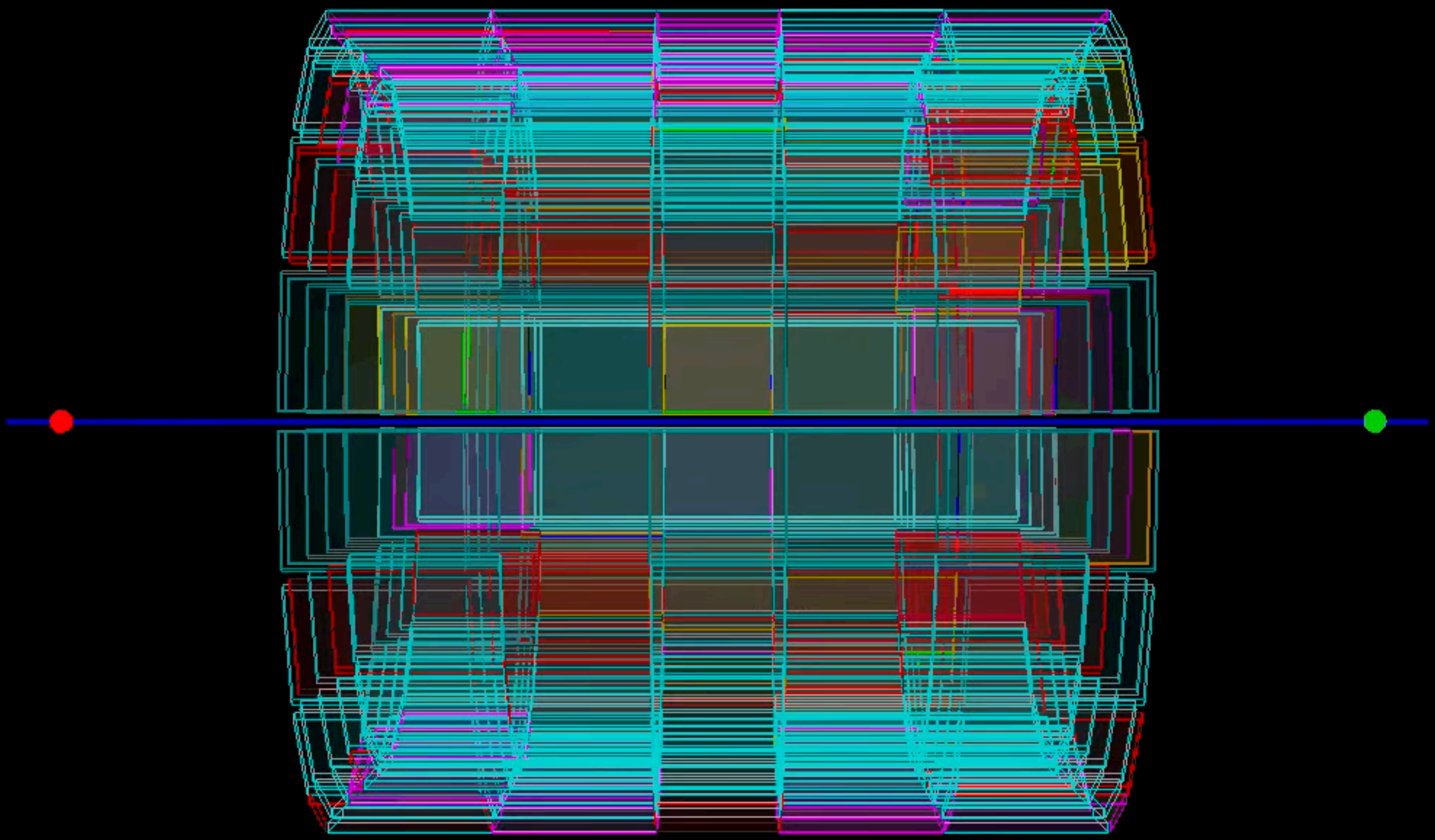


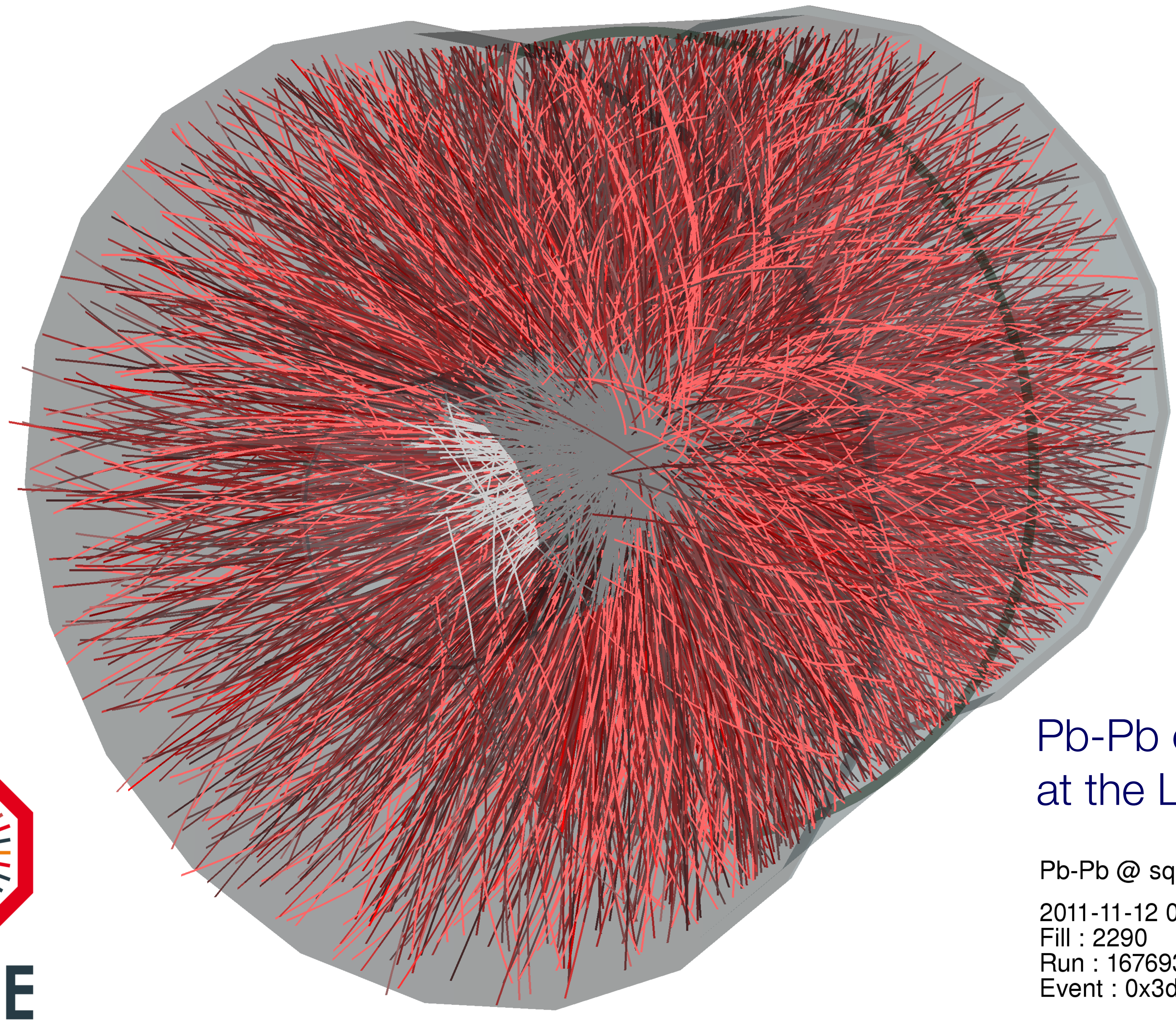


Temperature of the early universe in a simplified model (first order phase transition)

- Transition from the quark-gluon plasma to a gas of hadrons at a temperature of $T_C \approx 1.8 \times 10^{12}$ K
- 100 000 hotter than the core of the sun
- Early universe: QGP → hadron gas a few microseconds after the Big Bang

How to study the QGP?
→ With heavy-ion collisions!



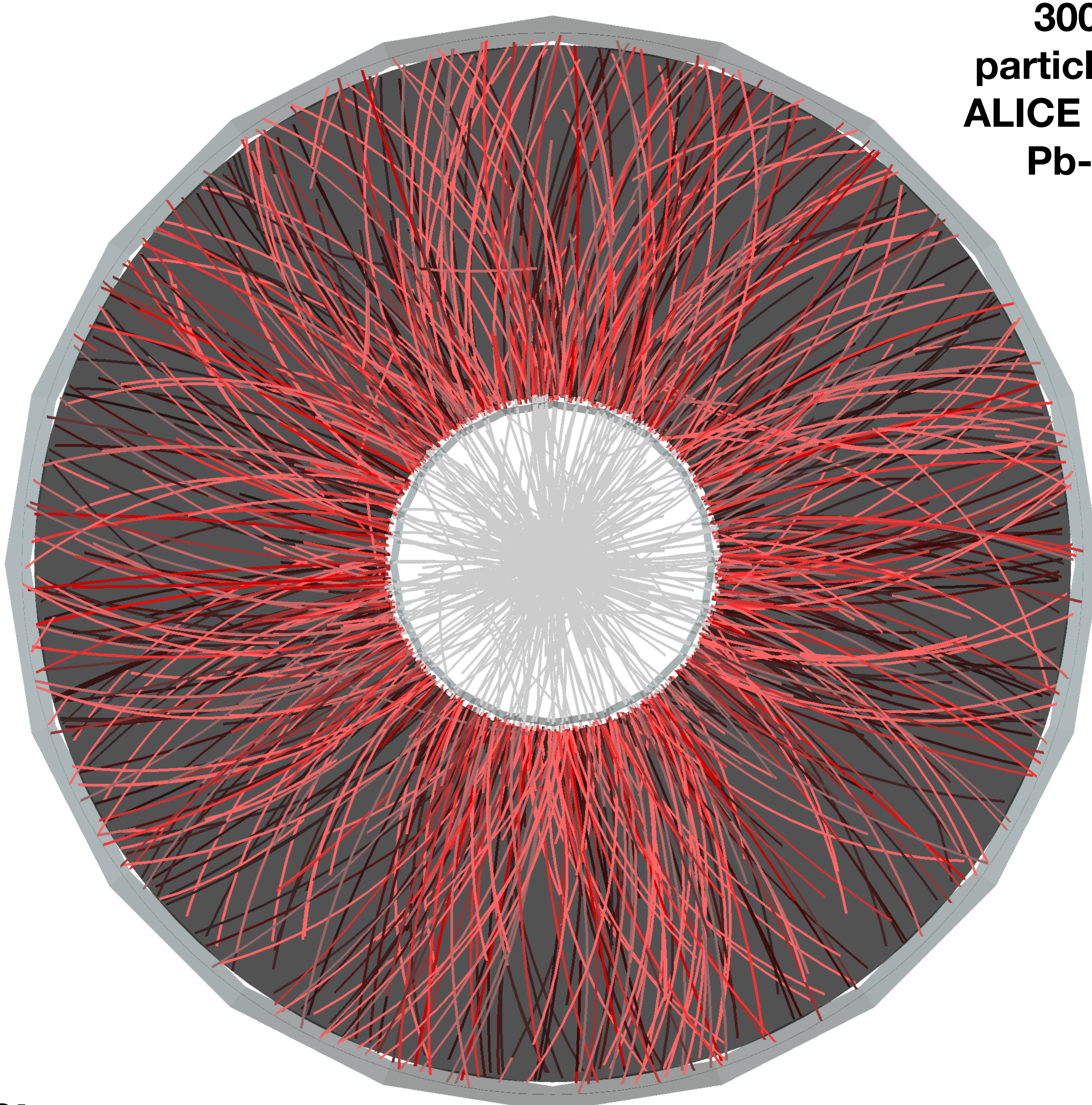


Pb-Pb collision
at the LHC

Pb-Pb @ sqrt(s) = 2.76 ATeV

2011-11-12 06:51:12
Fill : 2290
Run : 167693
Event : 0x3d94315a

ALICE
A JOURNEY OF DISCOVERY



3000 charged-particle tracks in the ALICE TPC in a single Pb-Pb collision

This lecture:
what to learn from these collisions

Outline

16.04. Introduction (Schmah)
23.04. Kinematic variables / detector overview and analysis tools (Schmah)
30.04. Thermodynamics of the QGP (ideal gas, lattice) (PBM)
07.05. Basics of proton-proton and nucleus-nucleus collisions (Schmah)
14.05. Statistical hadronization model (SHM) and strangeness (PBM)
21.05. Statistical hadronization model and charmonia/quarkonia (SHMc) (PBM)
28.05. SHMc and open heavy flavor (PBM)
04.06. Space-time evolution of the QGP (flow) (Schmah)
11.06. Hanbury Brown-Twiss correlations (HBT) (PBM)
18.06. Hard Scattering and nuclear modification factor (Schmah)
25.06. Jets and jet Quenching (Schmah)
02.07. Thermal photons and dileptons (Schmah)
09.07. Physics of the critical endpoint (PBM)
16.07. Net-baryon fluctuations (PBM)

not a theory lecture: focus is on experimental results and phenomenology

Website

Slides will be posted here (ideally before the lecture)

Department > Lectures > Summer Term 2021 > Quark Gluon Plasma

Quark Gluon Plasma

summer term 2021
Lecturer: **Prof. Dr. Peter Braun-Munzinger**
Link zum LSF
15 participants

Quark-Gluon Plasma lecture.

Overview

Fr., 11:00-13:00

Link: https://zoom.us/j/6805181692?pwd=VUJzSEZZSThoVnA5UWhUckE3MytkZz09
Meeting-ID: 680 518 1692
Code: 026471

In this lecture the basic concepts of Quark-Gluon Plasma (QGP) physics will be discussed. The QGP is a hot and densce Quantum-Chromo Dynamic (QCD) medium, created in ultrarelativisic heavy-ion collisions at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN.

2021:

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https://uebungen.physik.uni-heidelberg.de/vorlesung/20211/1312

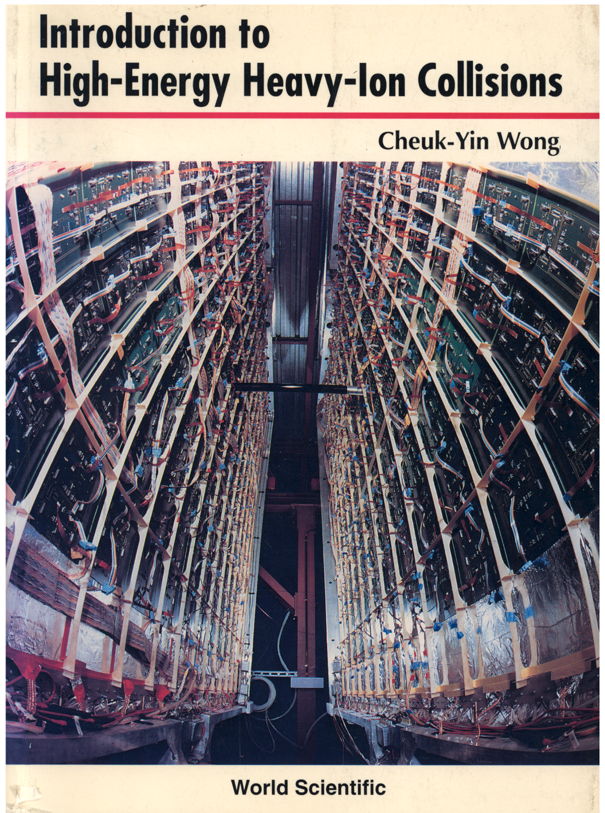
Audience

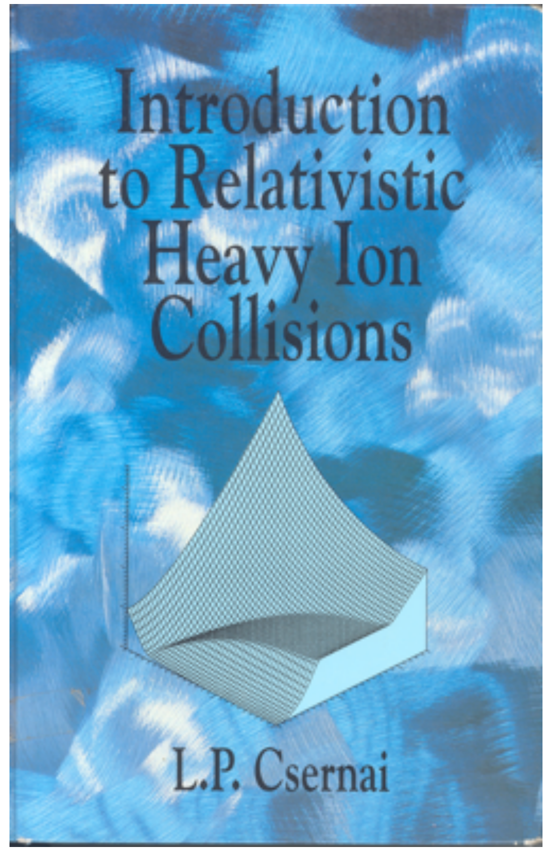
- Bachelor/Master students
  - deepen knowledge about nuclear and particle physics
  - relativistic kinematics, thermodynamics, basics of QCD, hydrodynamics, …
  - obtain overview of ultra-relativistic heavy-ion physics
  - obtain/apply programming skills as part of solving homework assignments (ROOT, Mathematica, jupyter notebooks, …)
- (Early) doctoral students
  - Update on developments in areas besides own research topic

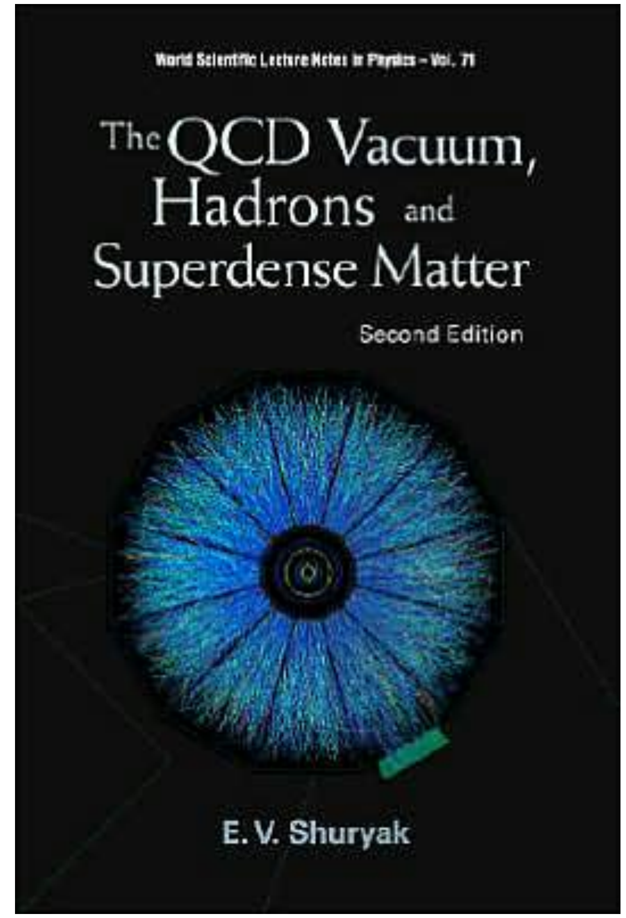
Requirement for the successful participation

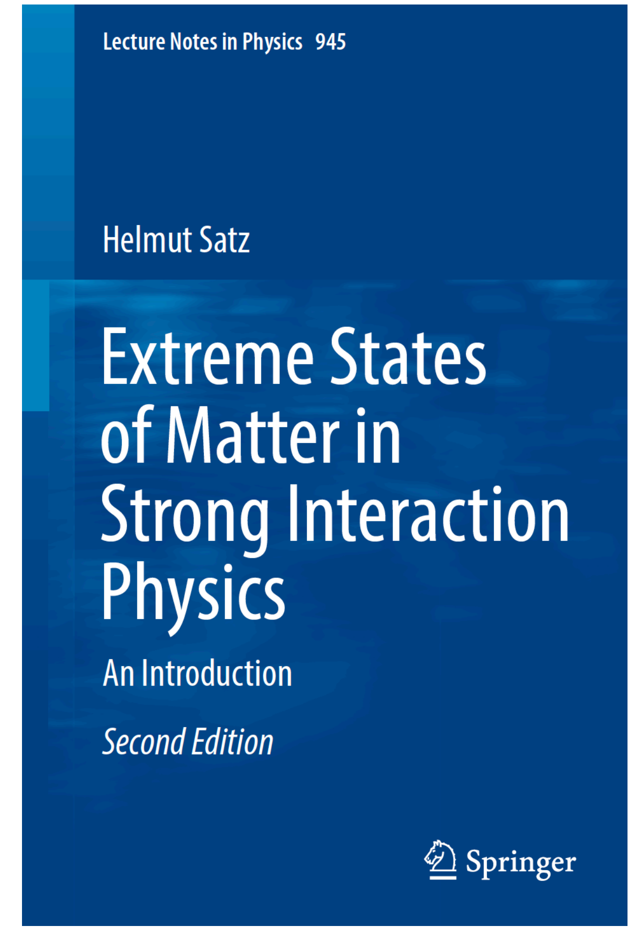
- no written exam
- a number of homework problems will be provided (**present two of them**)
- students present solutions (part of the lecture time will be devoted to this)
- homework assignments may include small programming problems
- 2 ECTS points
- If a grade is needed then a small **take-home exam**, e.g. summary of a paper, will be given at the end

Books (I)



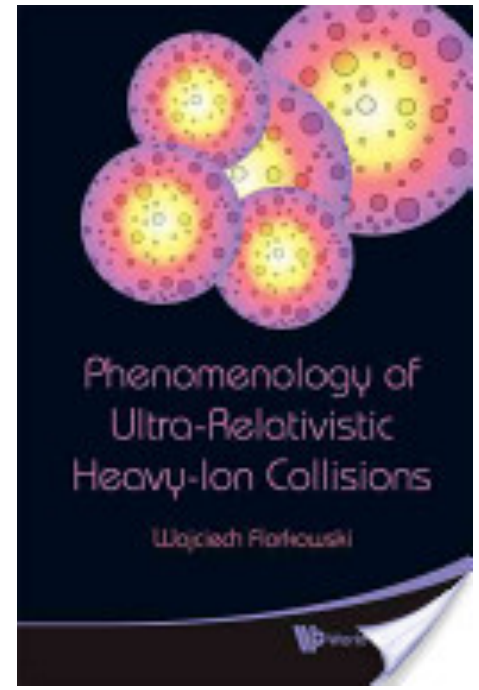


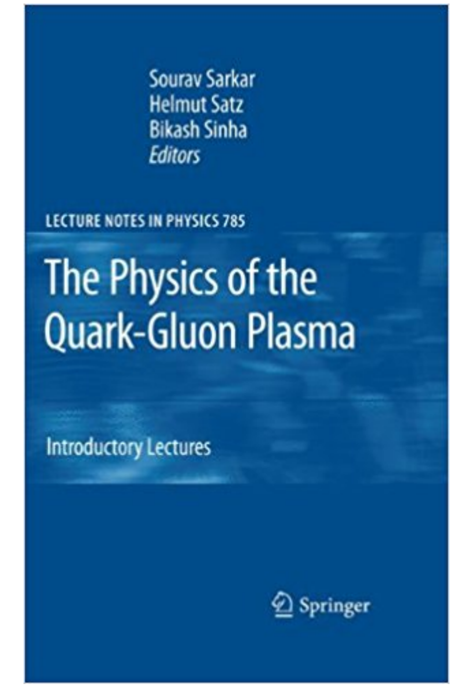




- Wong, Introduction to High-Energy Heavy-Ion Collisions,World Scientific, 1994
- Csernai, Introduction to Relativistic Heavy-Ion Collisions, 1994, book is now freely available as pdf (→ link)
- Shuryak, The QCD vacuum, hadrons, and superdense matter, World Scientific, 2004
- Satz, Extreme States in Matter in Strong Interaction Physics, 2018

Books (II)





- Yagi, Hatsuda, Miake, Quark-Gluon Plasma,Cambridge University Press, 2005
- Vogt, Ultrarelativistic Heavy-Ion Collisions,Elsevier, 2007
- Florkowski, Phenomenology of Ultra-Relativistic Heavy Ion Collisions, World Scientific, 2010
- Sarkar, Satz, Sinha, The Physics of the Quark-Gluon Plasma
  - download for members of Heidelberg university

Units in this lecture

- Energy: GeV
- Momentum: GeV/c
- Length: fm ("Fermi"), 1 fm = 10^{-15} m

$$\hbar c = 0.197 \text{ GeV fm}$$

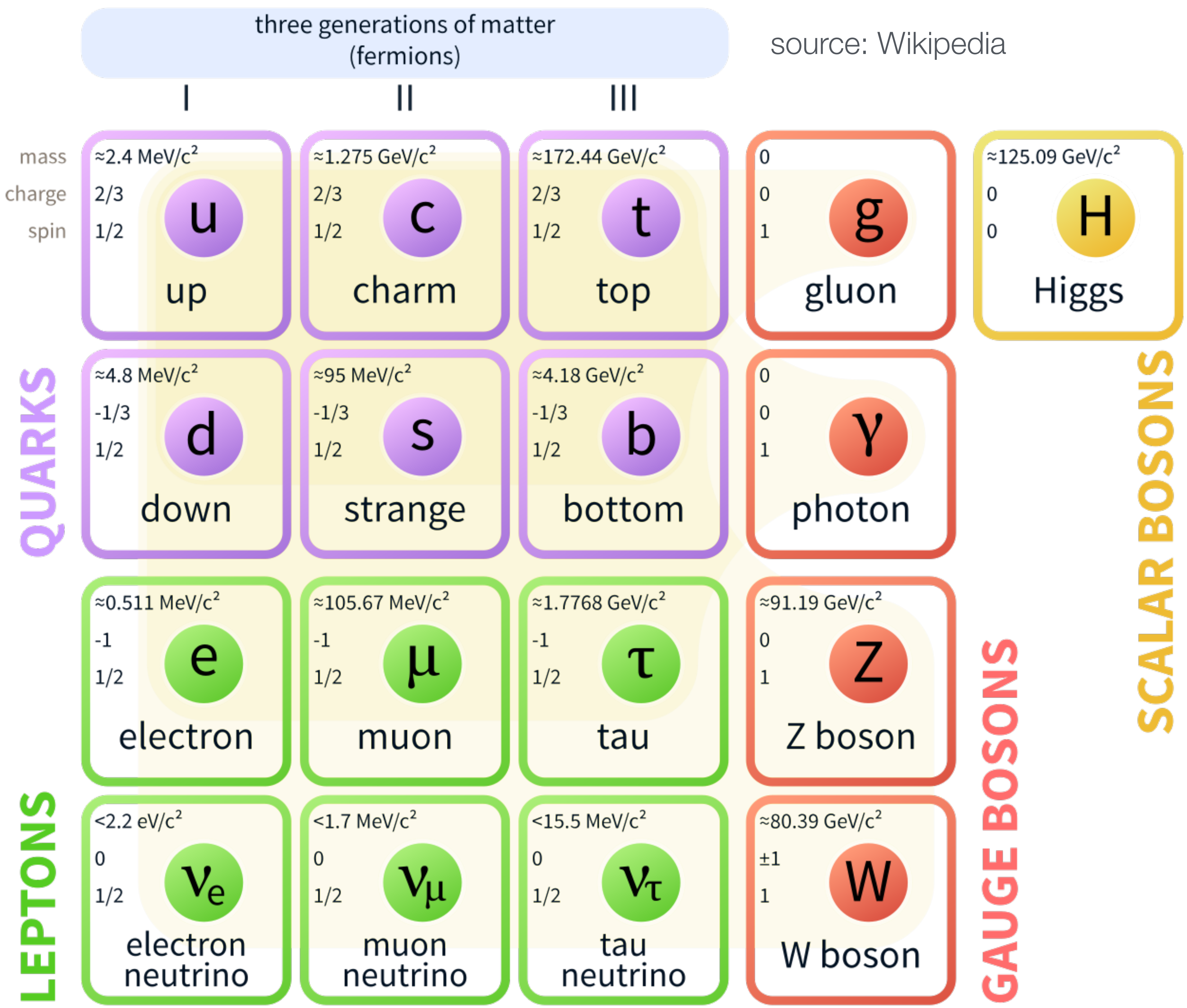
- time: fm/c, 1 fm/c = $0.33 \cdot 10^{-23}$ s

- temperature: $k_B = 8.617 \cdot 10^{-5}$ eV/K
  - room temperature: $k_B T = 1/40$ eV ($T = 300$ K)
  - QGP phase transition: $k_B T = 155$ MeV ($T = 1.8 \cdot 10^{12}$ K)

- Natural units: $\hbar = c = k_B = 1$

$$E^2 = m^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2 \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad E^2 = m^2 + p^2, \qquad T_c = 155 \text{ MeV}$$

Reminder: Fundamental components of matter

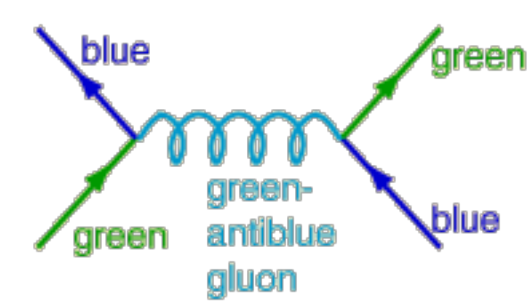


source: Wikipedia

+ antiparticles

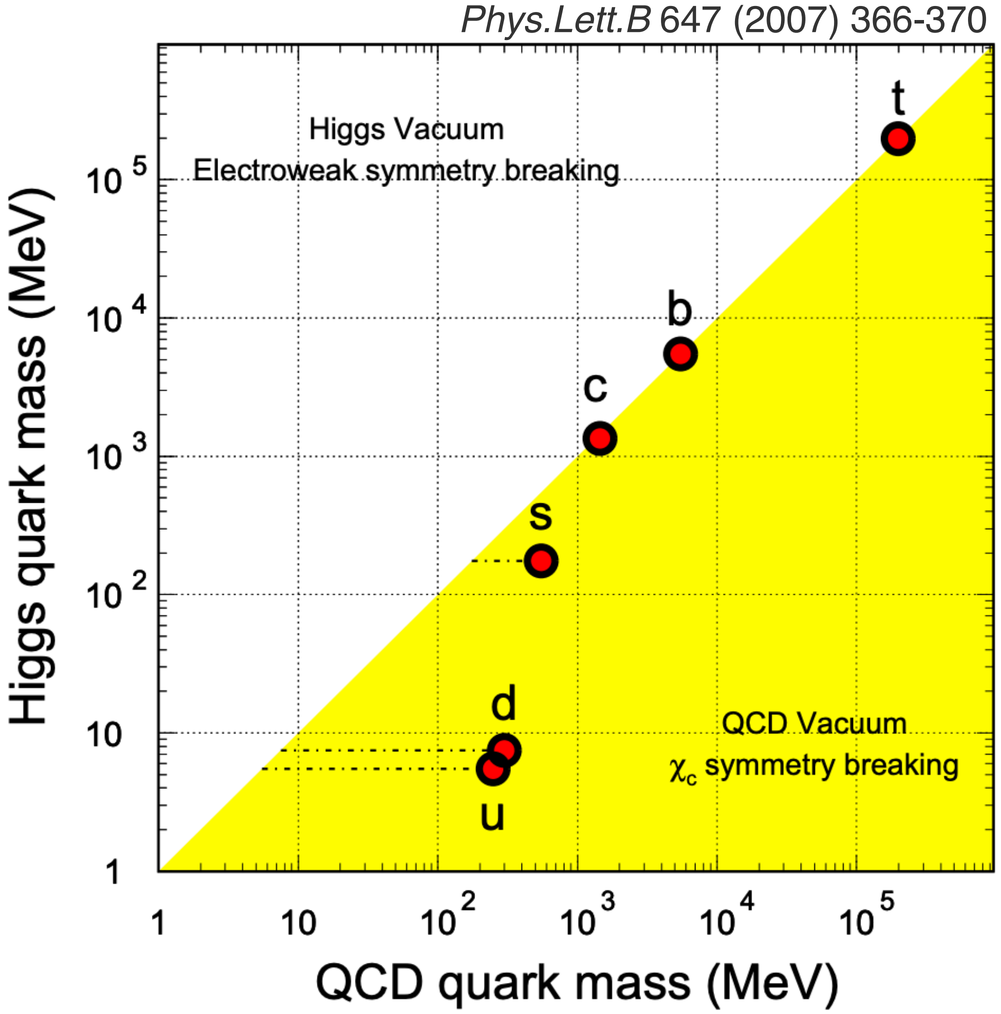
Quarks come in three different colors: ● ● ●

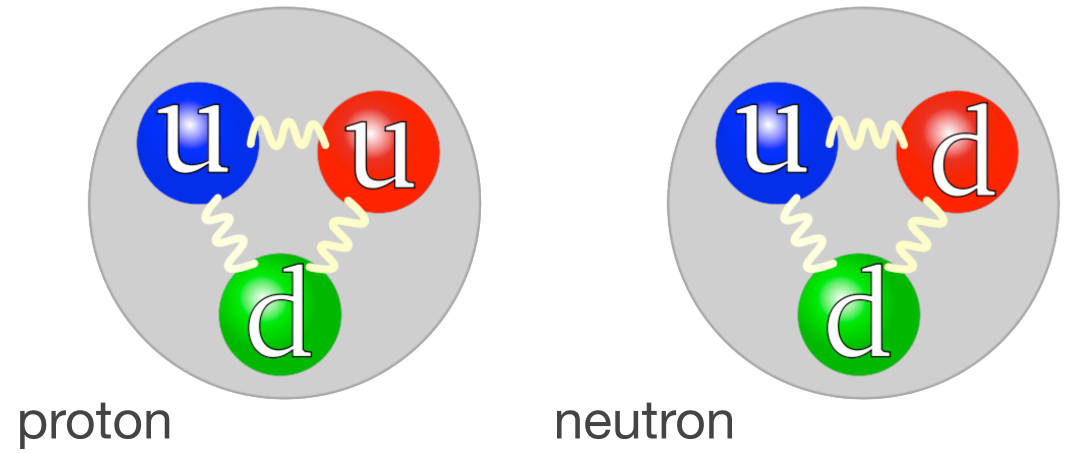
Gluons:
mediate interaction between quarks



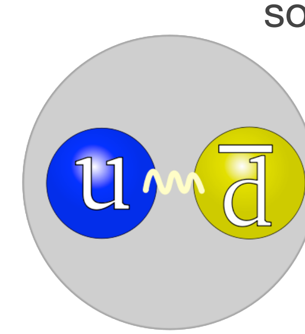
Feynman diagram for an interaction between quarks generated by a gluon.

Quarks are bound in (color-neutral) hadrons by the strong interaction





source: http://de.wikipedia.org



positive pion

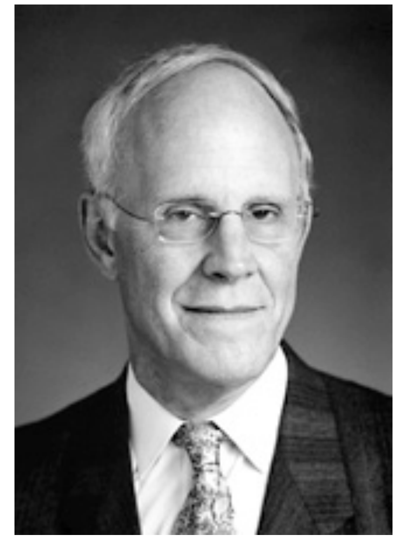
$2\,m_{\rm u} + m_{\rm d} = 9.6\ {\rm MeV}/c^2$

$m_{\rm proton} = 938.27\ {\rm MeV}/c^2$!!!

- Hadron mass scale set by constituent quarks masses ($m_{\rm u,d,const} \approx 300\ {\rm MeV}/c^2$)
- QCD responsible for 99% of the mass of your body!
- Related to breaking of chiral symmetry

The Strong Interaction

Nobel prize in physics (2004)



David J. Gross

H. David Politzer

Frank Wilczek

D.J. Gross, F. Wilczek, Phys. Rev. Lett. 30 (1973) 1343
H.D. Politzer, Phys. Rev. Lett. 30 (1973) 1346

- Confinement:
  Isolated quarks and gluons cannot be observed, only color-neutral hadrons

- Asymptotic freedom:
  Coupling α_s between color charges gets weaker for high momentum transfers, i.e., for small distances ($\alpha_s(q^2) \rightarrow 0$ for $q^2 \rightarrow \infty$), perturbative methods applicable for distances $r < 1/10$ fm

- Limit of low particle densities and weak coupling experimentally well tested (→ QCD perturbation theory)

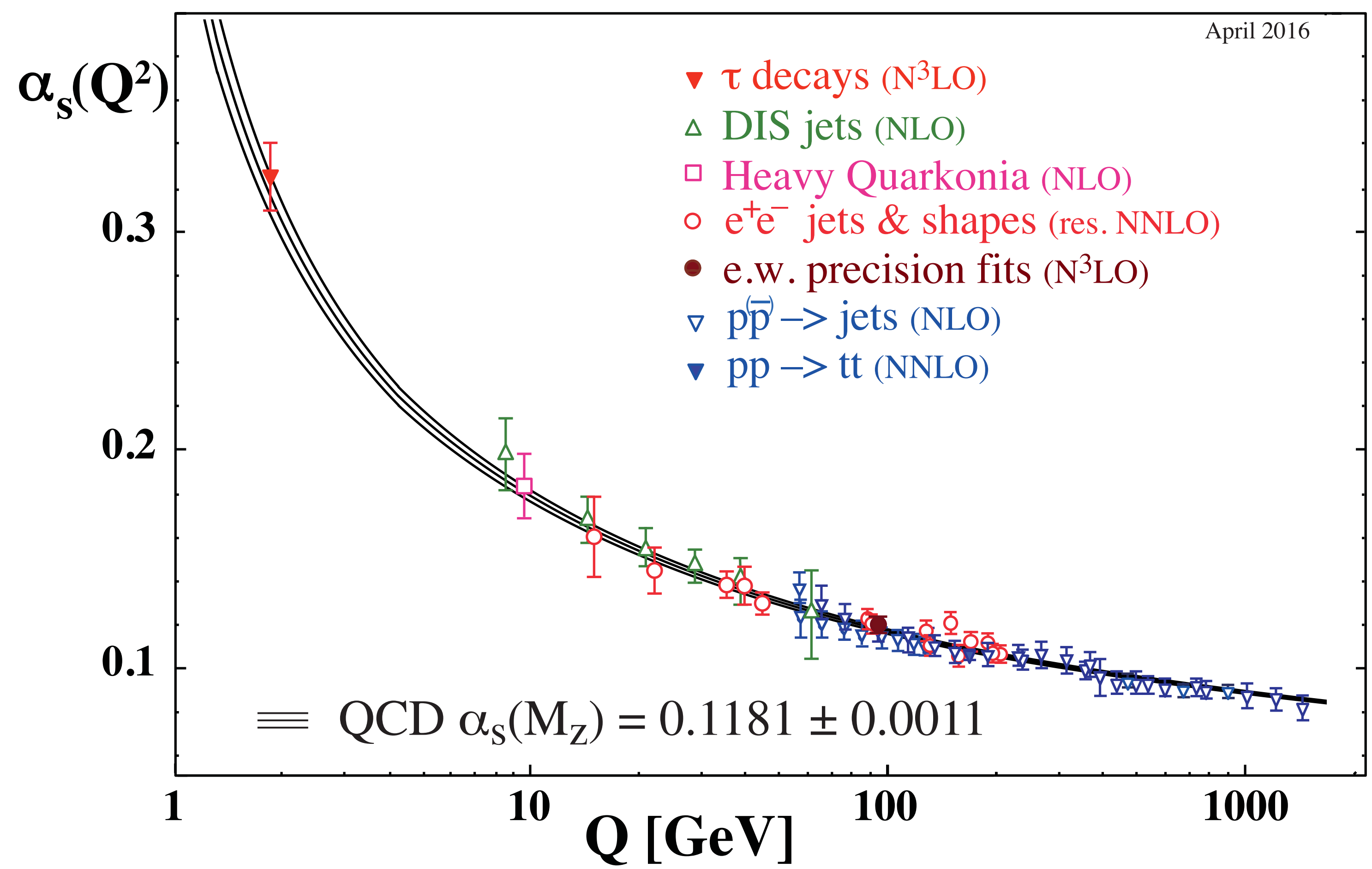
- High-energy Nucleus-Nucleus collisions:
  QCD at high temperatures and density („QCD thermodynamics“)

Running QCD coupling constant

In QED vacuum polarization leads to increase of coupling constant α with decreasing *r*, running slow (1/128 at the *Z* mass, $\sqrt{Q^2}$ = 91 GeV)

In QCD the opposite: colored gluons spread out color charge leading to anti-shielding, decrease of coupling constant α_s with decreasing *r* or increasing momentum transfer *Q*

Particle Data Group: http://pdg.lbl.gov/



QED vs. QCD (1)

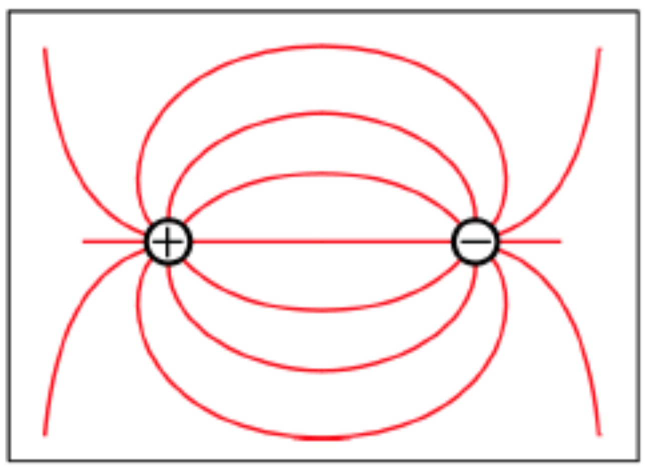
Quarks carry electric charge and color charge (1 of 3 possible). They interact strongly by exchange of colored gluons (8 different gluons from 3 colors and 3 anti-colors):

$$
\begin{array}{cccc}
(r\bar{g}+g\bar{r})/\sqrt{2} & (b\bar{g}+g\bar{b})/\sqrt{2} & (r\bar{b}+b\bar{r})/\sqrt{2} & (r\bar{r}-b\bar{b})/\sqrt{2} \\
-i(r\bar{g}-g\bar{r})/\sqrt{2} & -i(b\bar{g}-g\bar{b})/\sqrt{2} & -i(r\bar{b}-b\bar{r})/\sqrt{2} & (r\bar{r}+b\bar{b}-2g\bar{g})/\sqrt{6}
\end{array}
$$

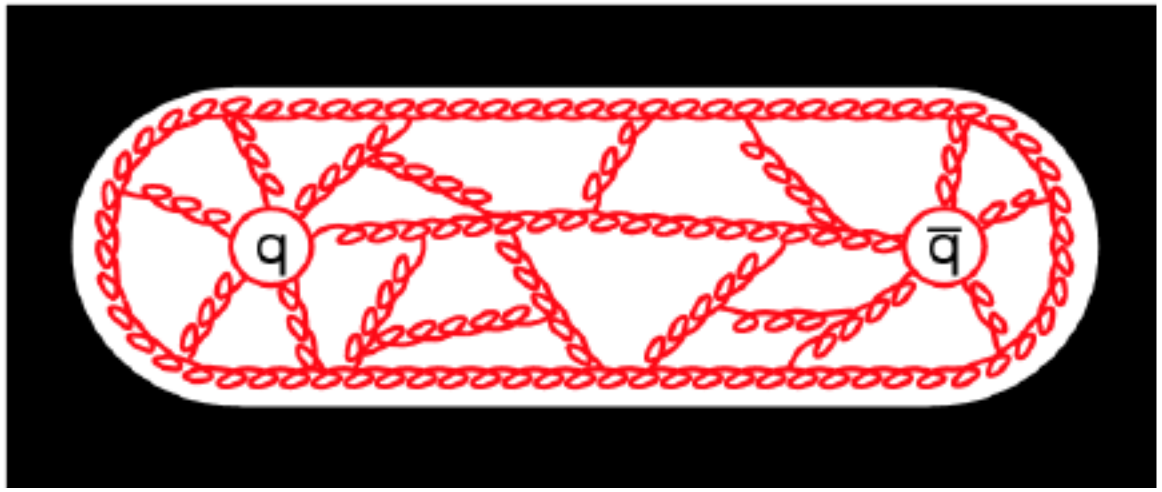
Because gluons are colored, QCD is very different from QED. QCD is a non-Abelian field theory of Yang-Mills type (1973 Fritzsch, Gell-Mann, Wess).

Quarks are confined in hadrons, trying to pull them apart finally leads to the production of new hadrons

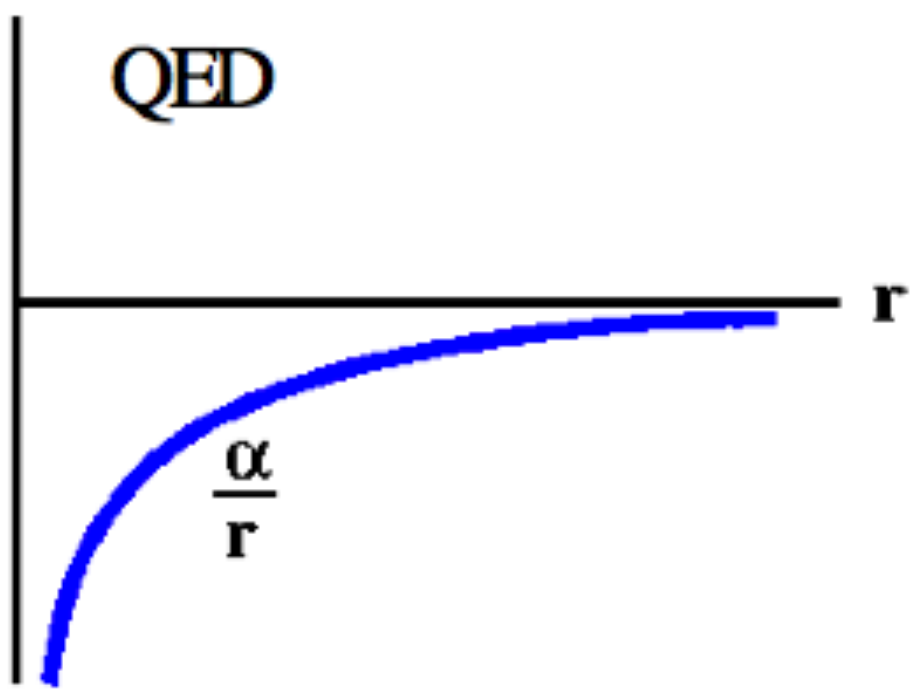
QED:

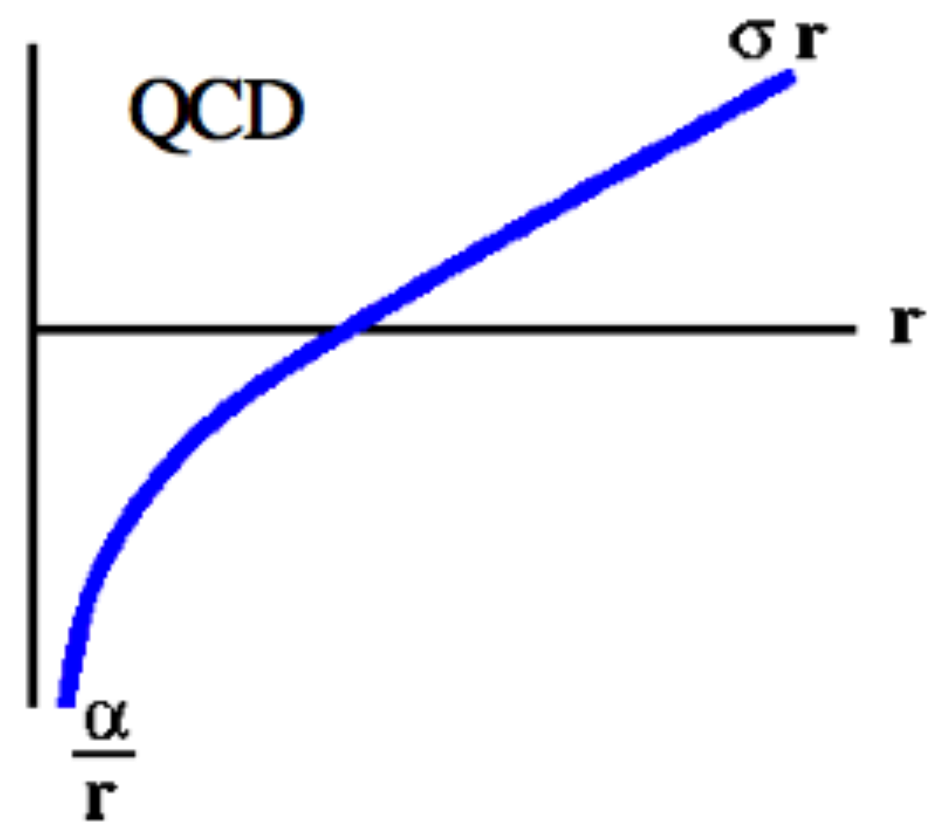


QCD:



QED vs. QCD (2)



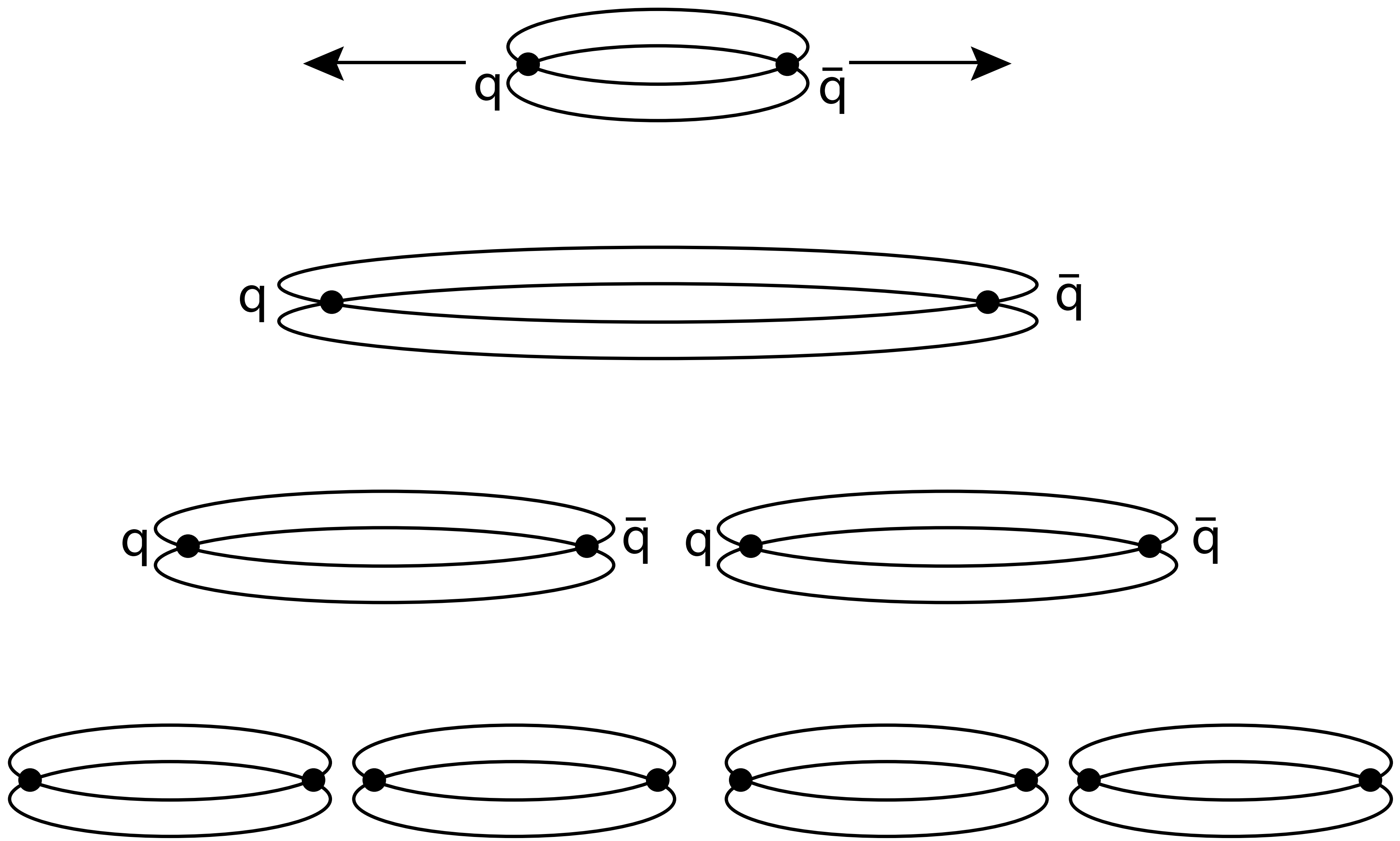


$$V(r) \propto \frac{\alpha}{r}$$

$$V(r) = -\frac{4\alpha_s(r)}{3r} + k\,r$$

Linear term associated with confinement, expected to disappear in the QGP

Production of hadrons when quark-antiquark pair is pulled apart



Limits of the hadron gas

Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR 78, 889 (1951)

- Pomeranchuk considered the conceptual limit of the ideal pion gas
- He argued that a pion gas makes sense as long as there is some minimum volume available per pion:

$$n_c = \frac{1}{V_0} = \frac{3}{4\pi r_0^3}$$

Yukawa approximation

$$r_0 \simeq 1/m_\pi \approx 1.4\,\mathrm{fm}$$

- Partition function for an ideal gas of identical, point-like pions (Satz, p. 38)

$$\ln Z_0(T,V) = \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3}\int d^3p \exp\left(-\sqrt{p^2+m^2}/T\right)$$

$$= \frac{VTm^2}{2\pi^2} K_2(m/T)$$

modified Bessel function of 2nd kind

- Pion density: $$n(T) = \left(\frac{\partial \ln Z_0(T,V)}{\partial V}\right)_T = \frac{Tm^2}{2\pi^2}K_2(m/T)$$
- Critical density: $$n(T_c) = n_c \quad \rightarrow \quad T_c = 1.4 m_\pi \approx 190\,\mathrm{MeV}$$

The Hagedorn limiting temperature (1)

- Observation ca. 1960:
  Number density of hadronic states ρ(*m*) seemed to grow without limit
- 1965: Hagedorn described this with his statistical bootstrap model
  - "fireballs consist of fireballs, which consist of fireballs, and so on …"
  - Suppl. Nuovo Cim. 3 (1965) 147
- Such self-similar models lead to an exponentially growing mass spectrum of hadronic states (Satz, p. 38)

$$\rho(m) = m^{-a} e^{bm}$$

  where 1/*b* = 0.15 - 0.20 GeV (empirical from hadronic interaction range).
- Resulting energy density of the hadron resonance gas (Satz, p. 39):

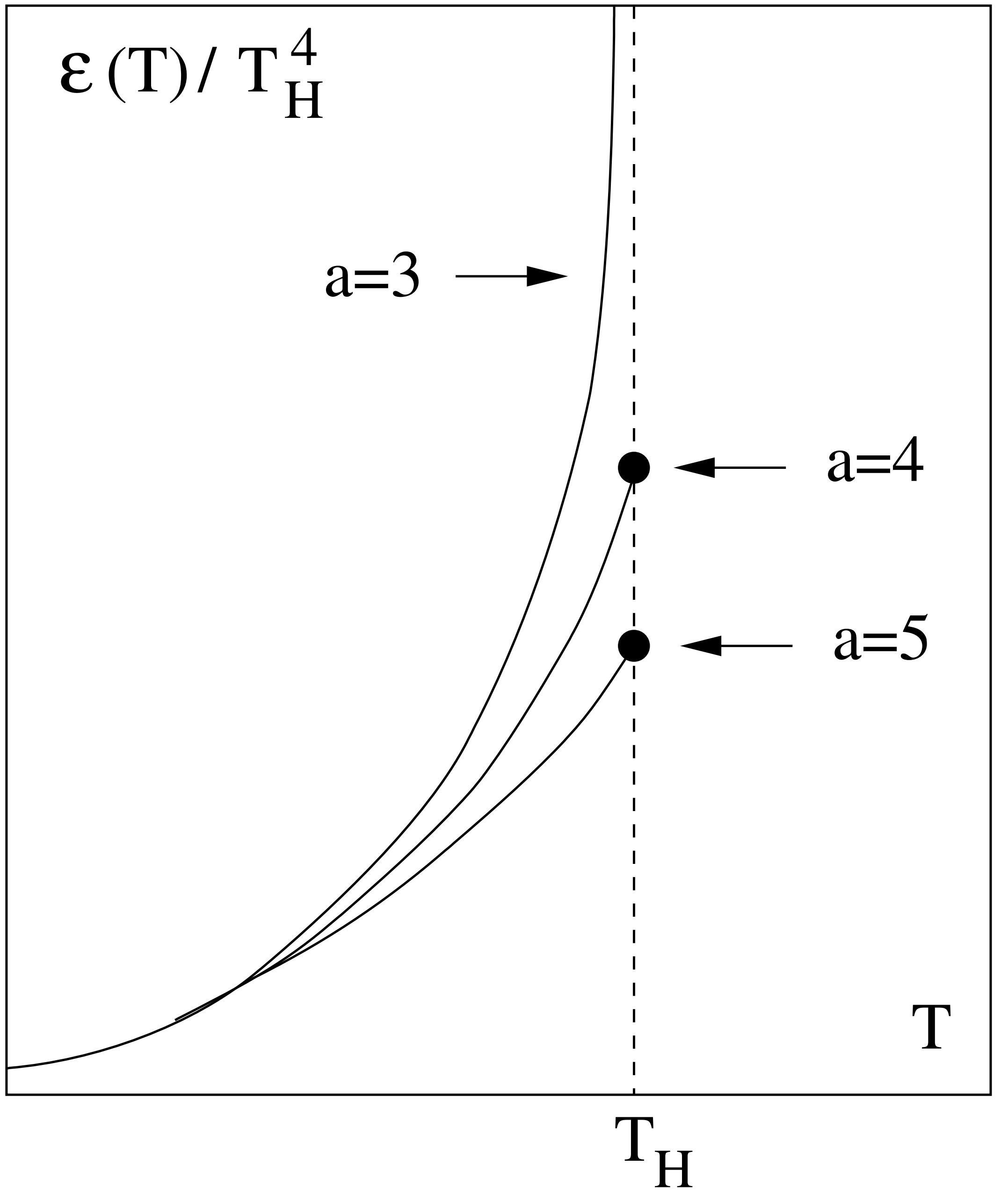
$$\varepsilon(m) \sim V T^{7/2} \int_{m_0}^{\infty} \mathrm{d}m \; m^{\frac{5}{2}-a} e^{m(b-\frac{1}{T})}$$

for b-1/T > 0 → integral is diverging, defines max T

The Hagedorn limiting temperature (2)

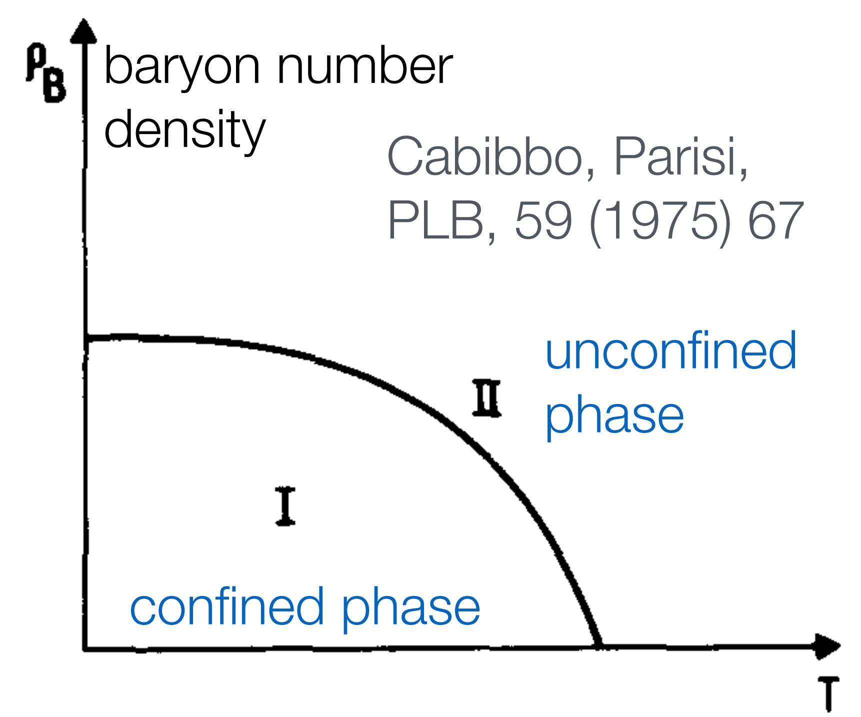
- Hagedorn used a = 3 and concluded that T_H = 0.15 GeV would be the ultimate temperature of all matter
- Physical reason:
  - Energy put into the system excites high-mass resonances
  - This prevents a further increase of the temperature
- However, this conclusion depends on the value of a
  - For a > 7/2 the energy density remains finite
  - In this case temperatures $T > T_H$ could perfectly well exist

H. Satz, Extreme States of Matter in Strong Interaction Physics, Springer, 2012



QGP — the idea

- 1970 — Early history of the universe, density of particle states
    - Weinberg, Huang, Phys. Rev. Lett. 25 (1970)
- 1973 — Birth of QCD
    - All ideas in place:
      Yang-Mills theory; SU(3) color symmetry; asymptotic freedom; confinement in color-neutral objects
- 1975 — Idea of quark deconfinement at high temperature and/or density
    - Collins, Perry, PRL 34 (1975) 1353
        - "Our basic picture then is that matter at densities higher than nuclear matter consists of a quark soup."
        - Idea based on weak coupling (asymptotic freedom)
    - Cabibbo, Parisi, PLB, 59 (1975) 67
        - Exponential hadron spectrum not necessarily connected with a limiting temperature
        - Rather: Different phase in which quarks are not confined
- It was soon realized that this new state could be created and studied in heavy-ion collisions



Order-of-magnitude physics of the QGP: Critical temperature at vanishing net baryon number

- Consider an ideal gas of u, d quarks and antiquarks, and gluons
- Calculate temperature at which energy density equals that within a proton
- Energy density in a proton

$$\varepsilon_{\text{proton}} = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{0.94\,\text{GeV}}{4/3\pi(0.8\,\text{fm})^3} \approx 0.44\,\text{GeV}/\text{fm}^3$$

- Energy density of an ideal gas of massless u and d quarks. (Wong, p. 163)

$$\varepsilon_{\text{id.gas}} = 37\frac{\pi^2}{30}T^4 = 0.44\,\text{GeV}/\text{fm}^3 \rightarrow T \approx 130\,\text{MeV} \qquad (k_B = 1)$$
$$= 1.5 \times 10^{12}\,\text{K}$$

Note, however, that the α_s around T = 200 MeV is not small (ideal gas assumption not justified)

Order-of-magnitude physics of the QGP: Critical density at vanishing temperature

- Baryon density of nuclear matter ($R = r_0 A^{1/3}$, $r_0 \approx 1.15$ fm):

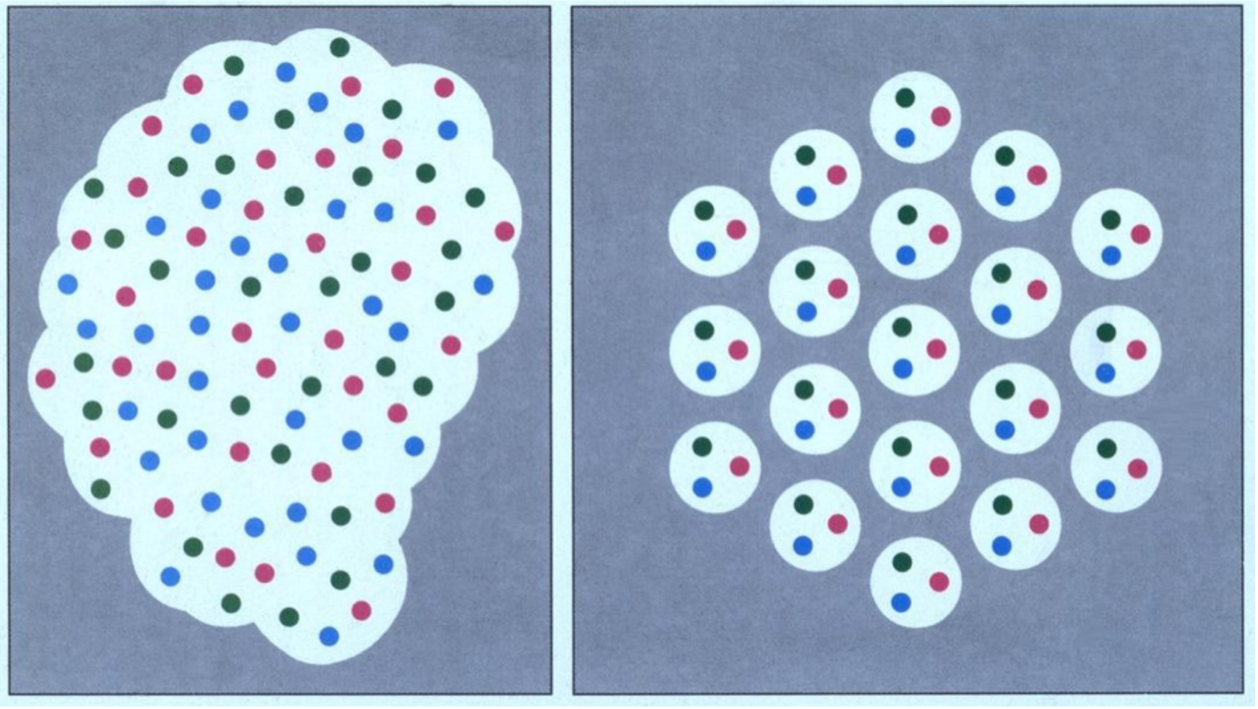
$$\rho_0 = \frac{A}{4\pi/3R^3} = \frac{1}{4\pi/3r_0^3} \approx 0.16\,\mathrm{fm}^{-3}$$

- Nucleons start to overlap at a critical density ρ_C if nuclear matter is compressed ($r_N \approx 0.8$ fm):

$$\rho_c = \frac{1}{4\pi/3r_n^3} \approx 0.47/\mathrm{fm}^3 = 3\rho_0$$

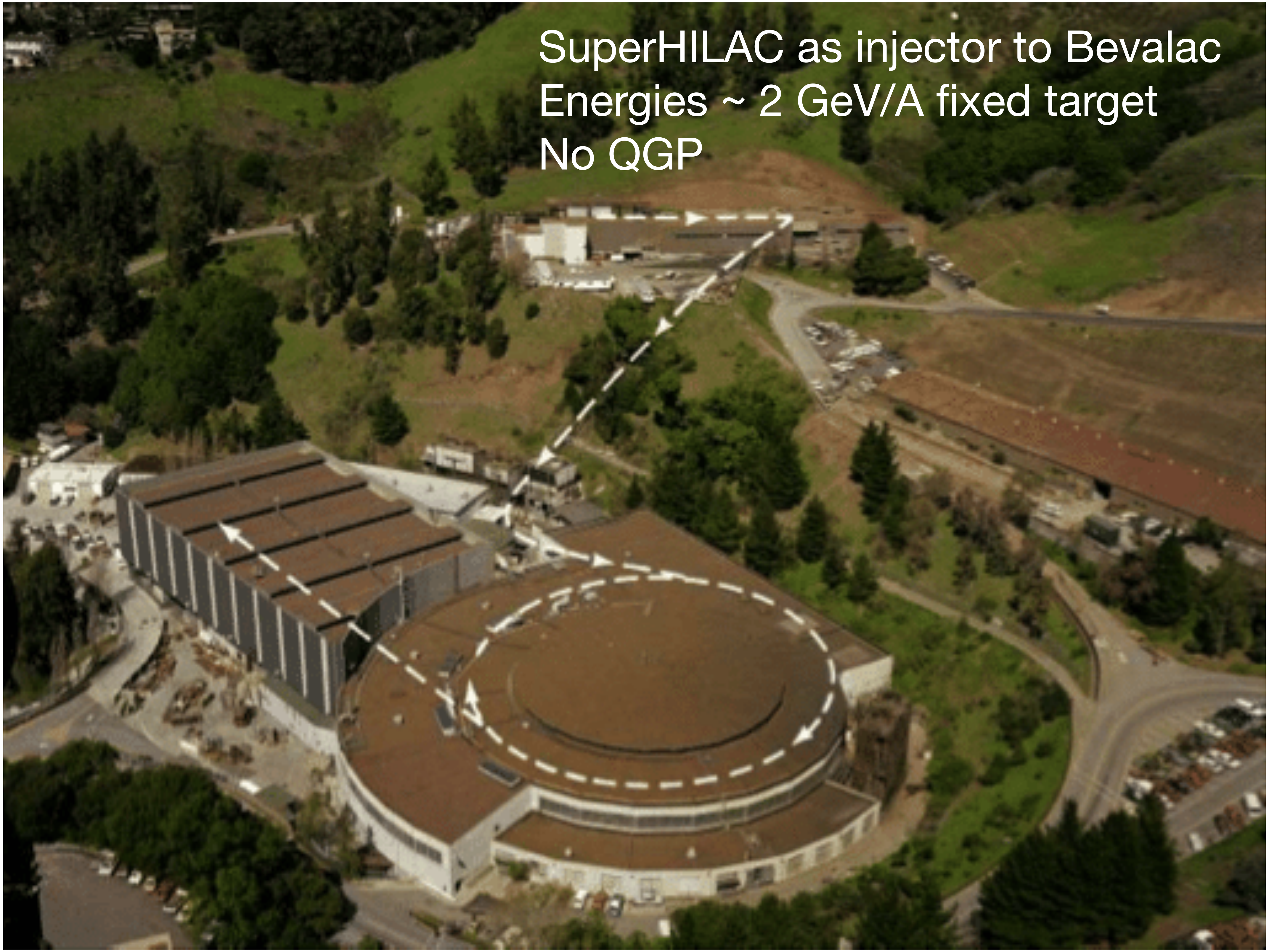
- A refined calculation in fact gives a somewhat higher critical density

Figure: CERN



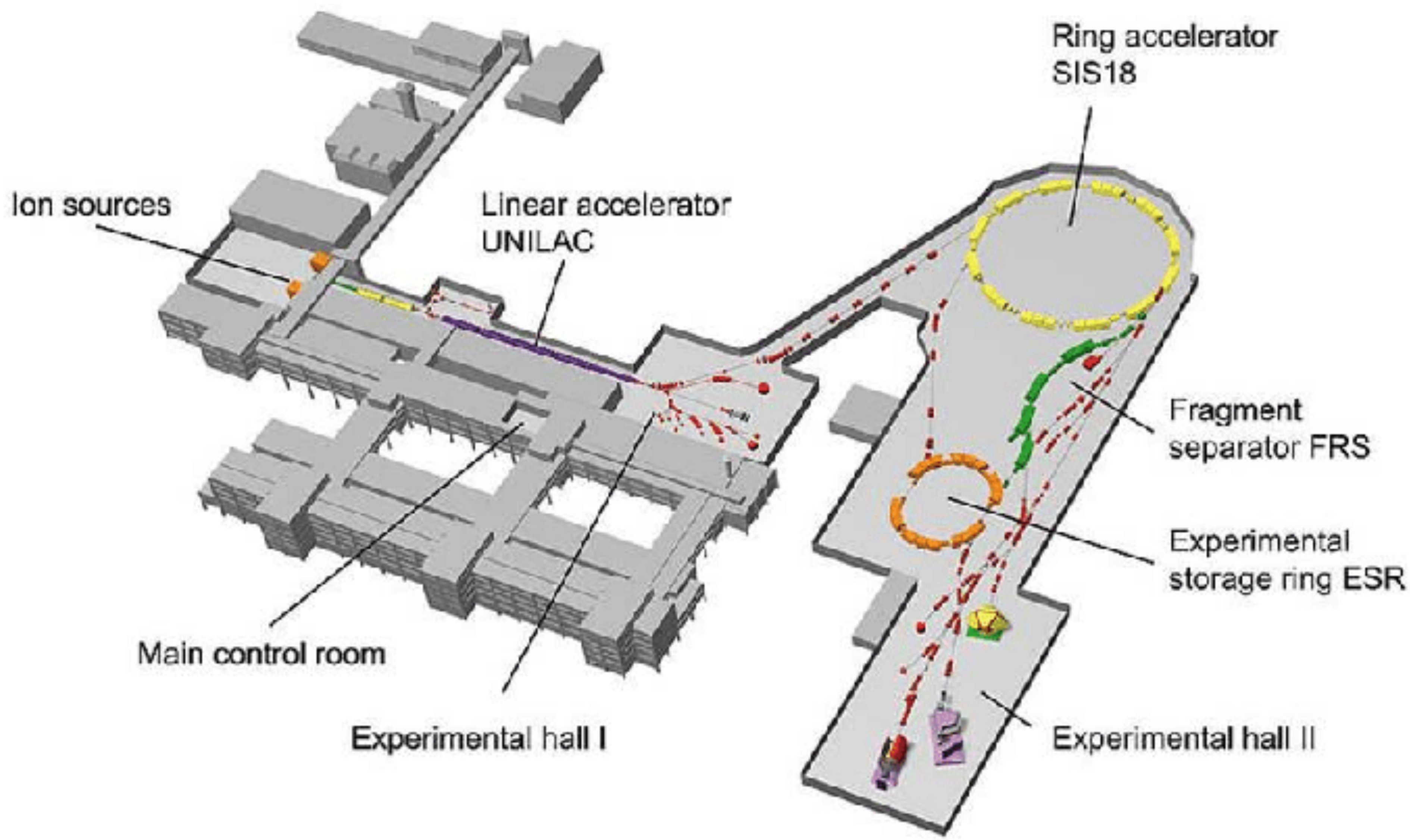
Bevalac @ Berkeley/LBNL (CA)

LBNL: Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

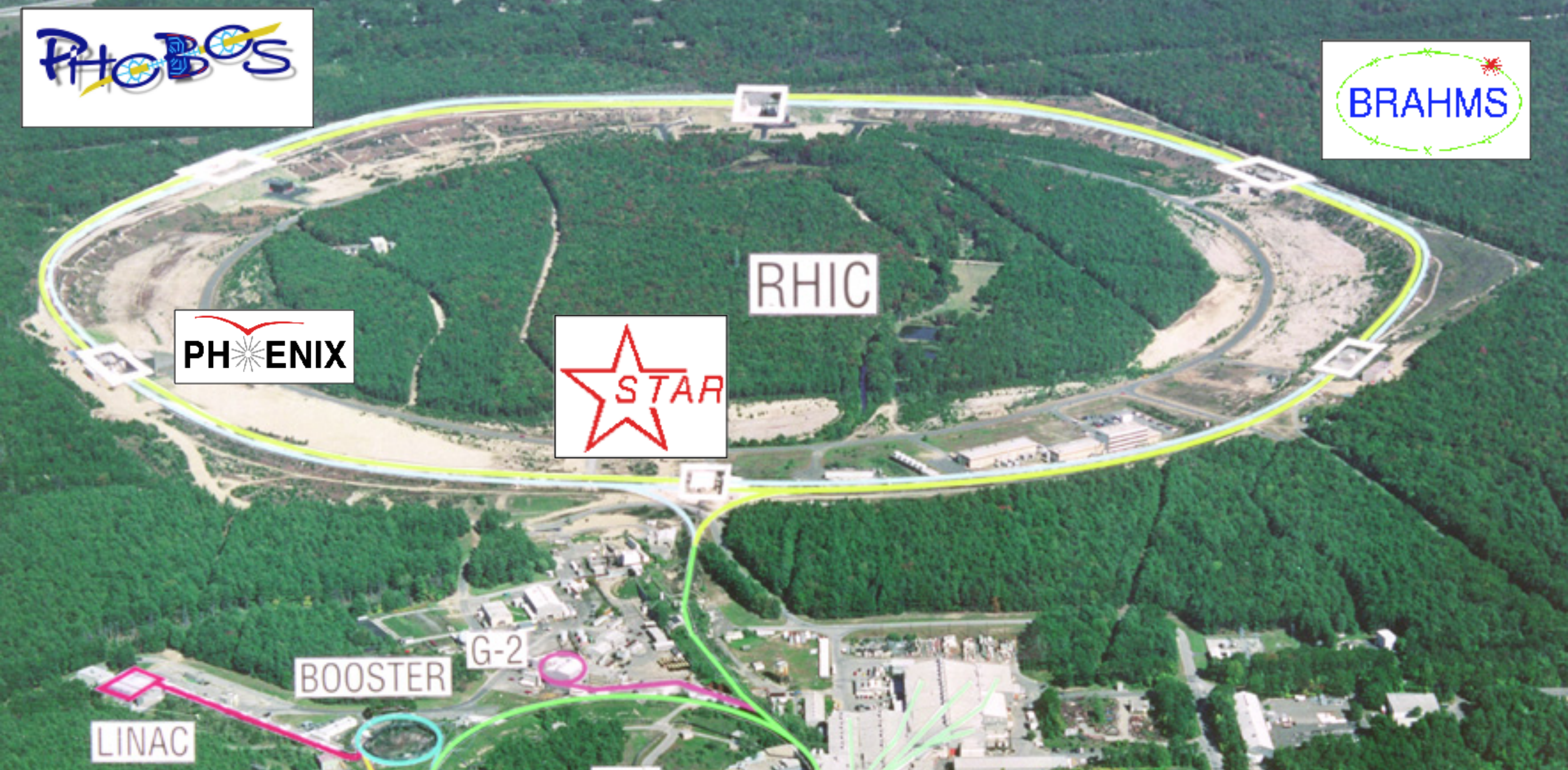


SIS18 @ Darmstadt/GSI (Germany)

SIS: Schwerionensynchrotron
GSI: Gesellschaft für Schwerionenforschung



UNILAC as injector to SIS18
Energies ~ 2 GeV/A fixed target
Only hadron gas, no QGP



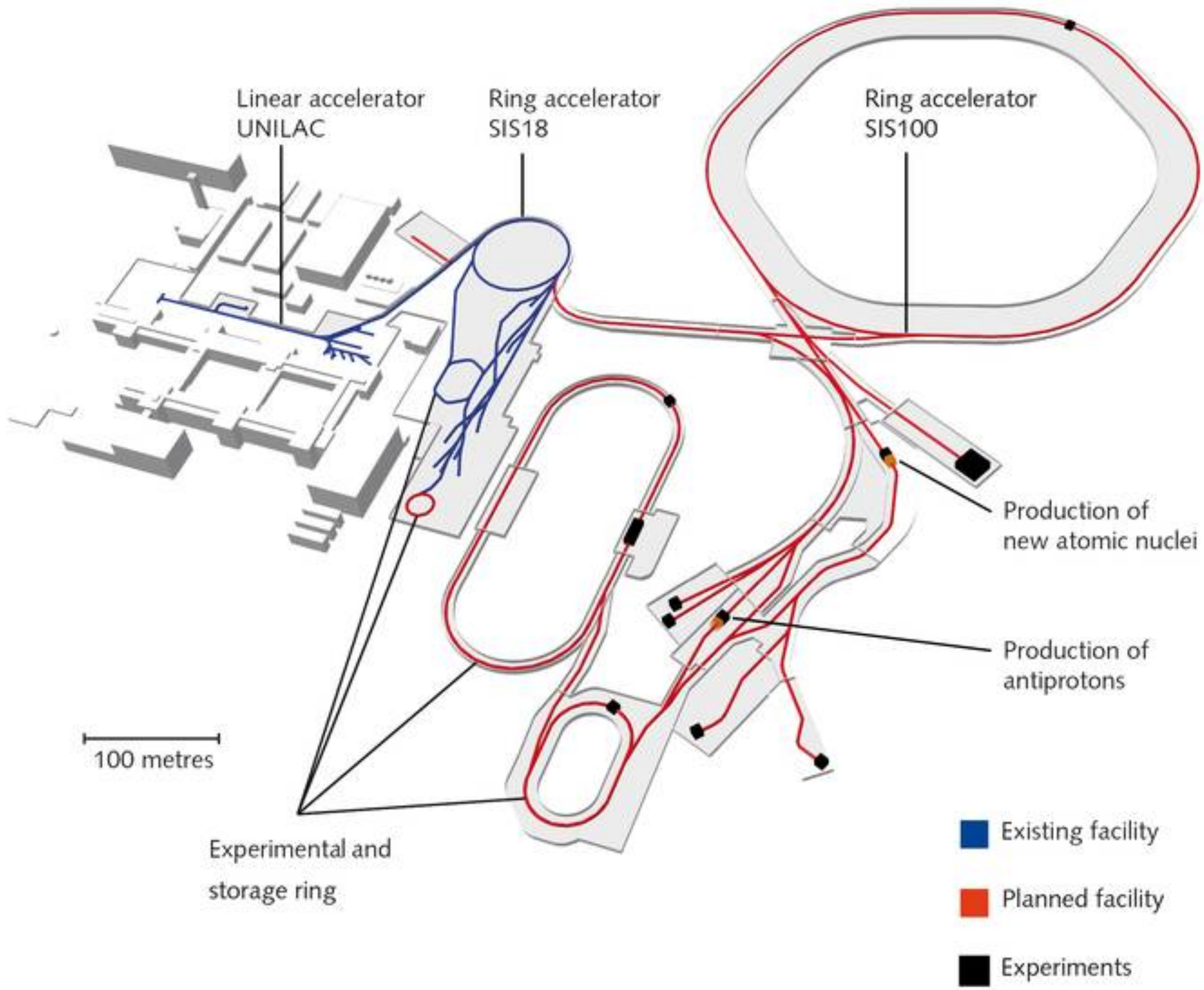
RHIC: Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider at BNL

2000 - ...

circumference 3.83 km, 2 independent rings, superconducting,
max. energy *Z/A* x 500 GeV = 200 GeV per nucleon pair for Au,
luminosity in Au-Au: 2×10^{26} cm^{-2} s^{-1}
2 large and 2 smaller experiment

LHC (27 km) lead beam 2010/11:
1.38 TeV/nucleon Pb beams → $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 2.76 TeV (5.02 TeV)
4 main experiments, ALICE as a dedicated HI experiment

Next: FAIR @ GSI



High luminosity, $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 5 GeV

A little bit of history

- 1974 Bear mountain workshop 'BeV/nucleon collisions of heavy ions' [link]
  - Focus on exotic matter states and astrophysical implications
- 1983 long range plan for nuclear physics in US:
  Realization that the just abandoned pp collider project at Brookhaven could be turned into a nuclear collider inexpensively
- 1984: 1-2 GeV/*c* per nucleon beam from SuperHILAC into Bevalac at Berkeley
- 1986
  - beams of silicon at Brookhaven AGS ($\sqrt{s_{\mathrm{NN}}} \approx 5$ GeV)
  - beams of oxygen/sulfur at CERN SPS ($\sqrt{s_{\mathrm{NN}}} \approx 20$ GeV)
- 1990 Commissioning of the SIS18 at GSI
- 1992/1994
  - beams of gold at Brookhaven AGS ($\sqrt{s_{\mathrm{NN}}} \approx 5$ GeV)
  - beams of lead at CERN SPS ($\sqrt{s_{\mathrm{NN}}} \approx 17$ GeV)
- 2000: gold-gold collisions at RHIC ($\sqrt{s_{\mathrm{NN}}} \approx 200$ GeV)
- 2010: lead-lead collisions at the LHC ($\sqrt{s_{\mathrm{NN}}} \approx 2760$ GeV), RHIC beam energy scan
- 2015: lead-lead collisions at the LHC ($\sqrt{s_{\mathrm{NN}}} \approx 5020$ GeV)

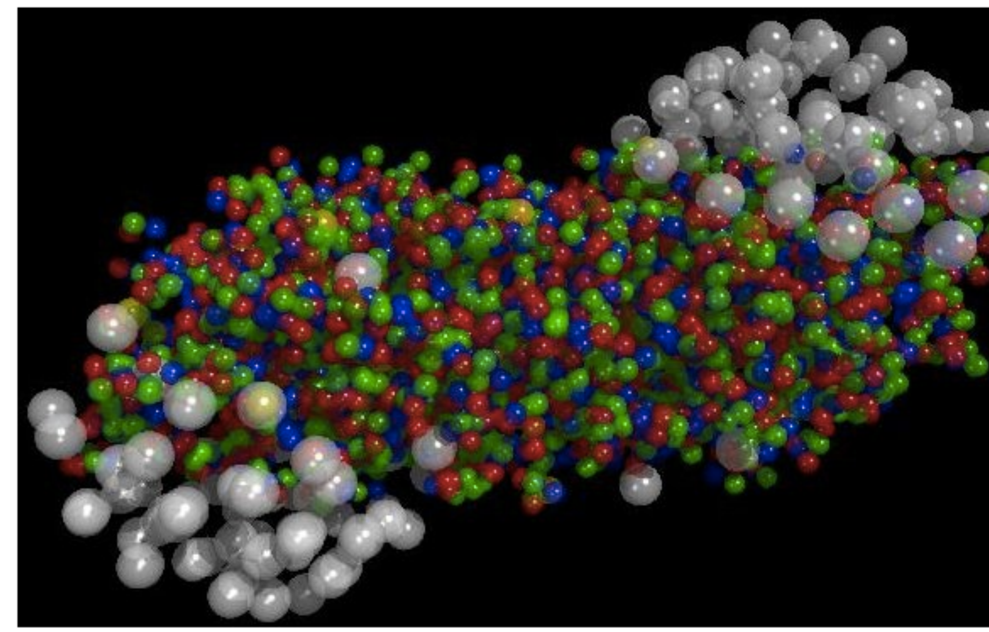
CERN press release in February 2000:

http://press.web.cern.ch/press-releases/2000/02/new-state-matter-created-cern

- Press release text
  - At a special seminar on 10 February, spokespersons from the experiments on CERN's Heavy Ion programme presented compelling evidence for the existence of a new state of matter in which quarks, instead of being bound up into more complex particles such as protons and neutrons, are liberated to roam freely.
- Summary in nucl-th/0002042
  - "The new state of matter found in heavy ion collisions at the SPS features many of the characteristics of the theoretically predicted quark-gluon plasma"

New State of Matter created at CERN

10 Feb 2000



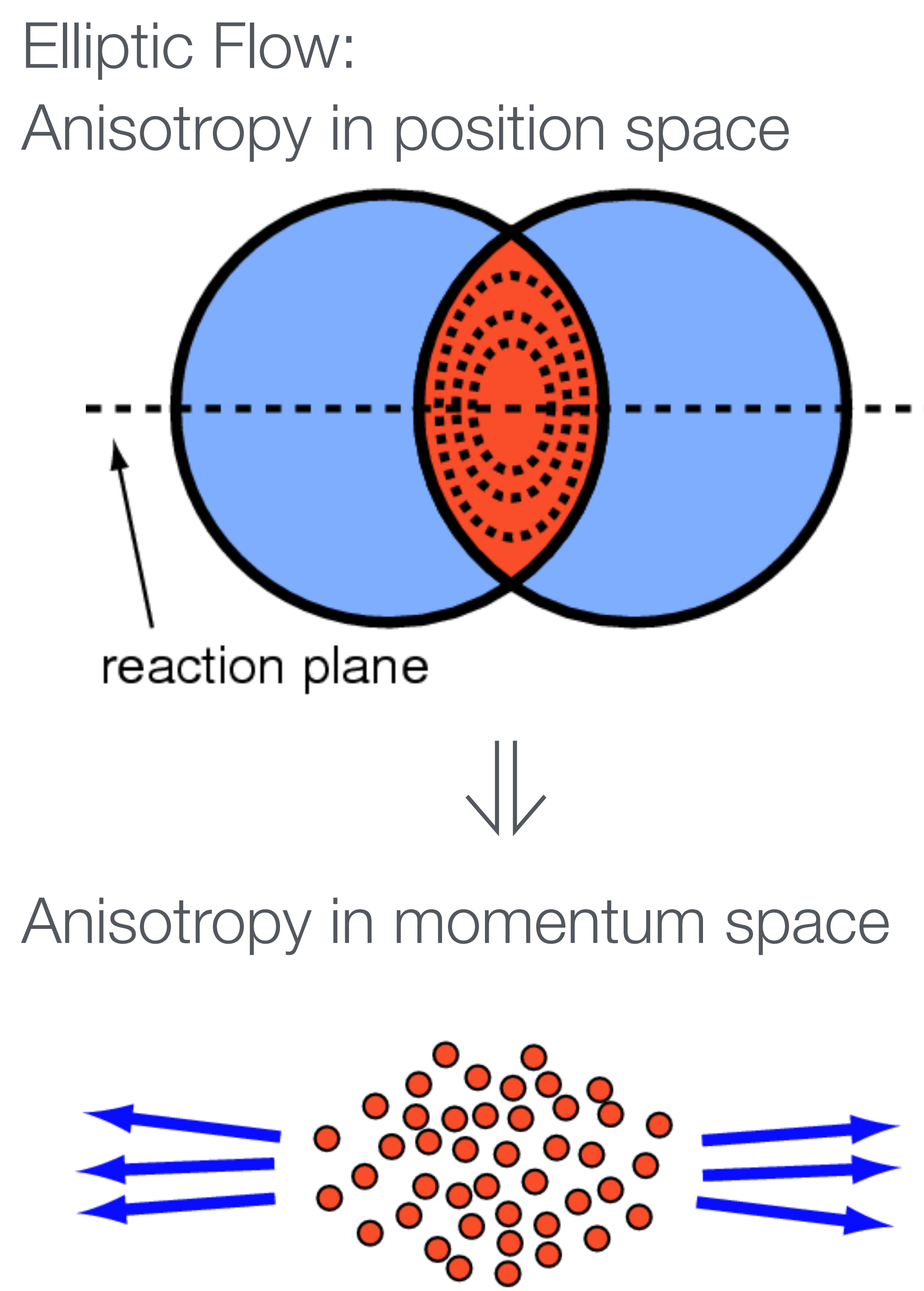
- Featured on front page of the NY times
- Mixed reactions among US physicists …

BNL press release April 2005: RHIC Scientists Serve Up "Perfect" Liquid

- Considered to be the announcement of the QGP discovery
- Accompanied by the four papers on the first three years of RHIC running
  - BRAHMS
    - "Quark gluon plasma and color glass condensate at RHIC? The Perspective from the BRAHMS experiment"
  - PHENIX
    - "Formation of dense partonic matter in relativistic nucleus-nucleus collisions at RHIC: Experimental evaluation by the PHENIX collaboration"
  - PHOBOS
    - "The PHOBOS perspective on discoveries at RHIC"
  - STAR
    - "Experimental and theoretical challenges in the search for the quark gluon plasma: The STAR Collaboration's critical assessment of the evidence from RHIC collisions"
- QGP near T_c is not a weakly interacting gas, but a strongly correlated liquid (sQGP)
- But: Not easy to find clear statements on QGP discovery in these papers

Important results from the RHIC heavy-ion programme

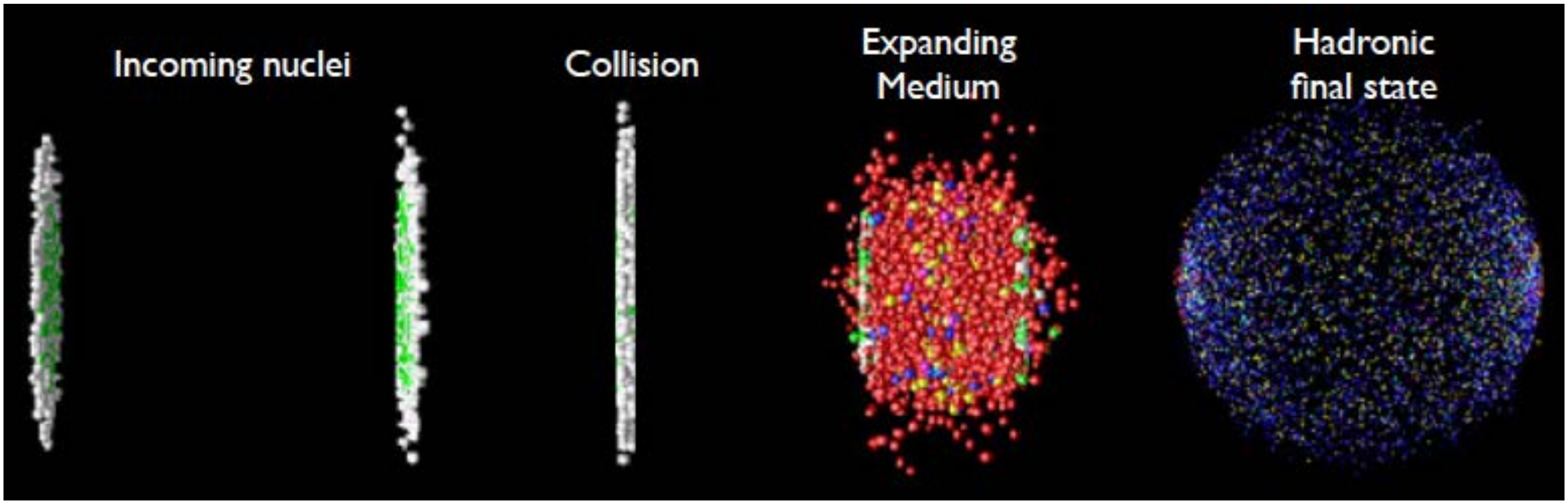
- Azimuthal anisotropy of particle production at low p_T (< 2 GeV/c)
  - Interpreted as a result of the collective expansion of the QGP
  - Ideal hydrodynamics close to data
  - Small viscosity over entropy density: strongly coupled QGP, ”perfect liquid“
  - Evidence for early QGP thermalization ($\tau \lesssim$ 1-2 fm/c)
- Hadron suppression at high p_T
  - Medium is to large extent opaque for jets (”jet quenching“)
- Yields of hadron species in chemical equilibrium with freeze-out temperature T_{ch} close to T_c
  - $T_{ch} \approx$ 160 MeV, $\mu_B \approx$ 20 MeV



Heavy-ions at the LHC

- Qualitatively similar results in A-A collisions
  - Jet quenching
  - Elliptic flow
  - Particle yields in or close to chemical equilibrium values
- A surprise:
  Observation of elliptic flow and other effects first seen in heavy-ion collisions also in (high-multiplicity) pp and p-Pb collisions
  - QGP in small systems?
  - But no jet quenching seen in small systems
  - Ongoing discussion

Space-time evolution (1):

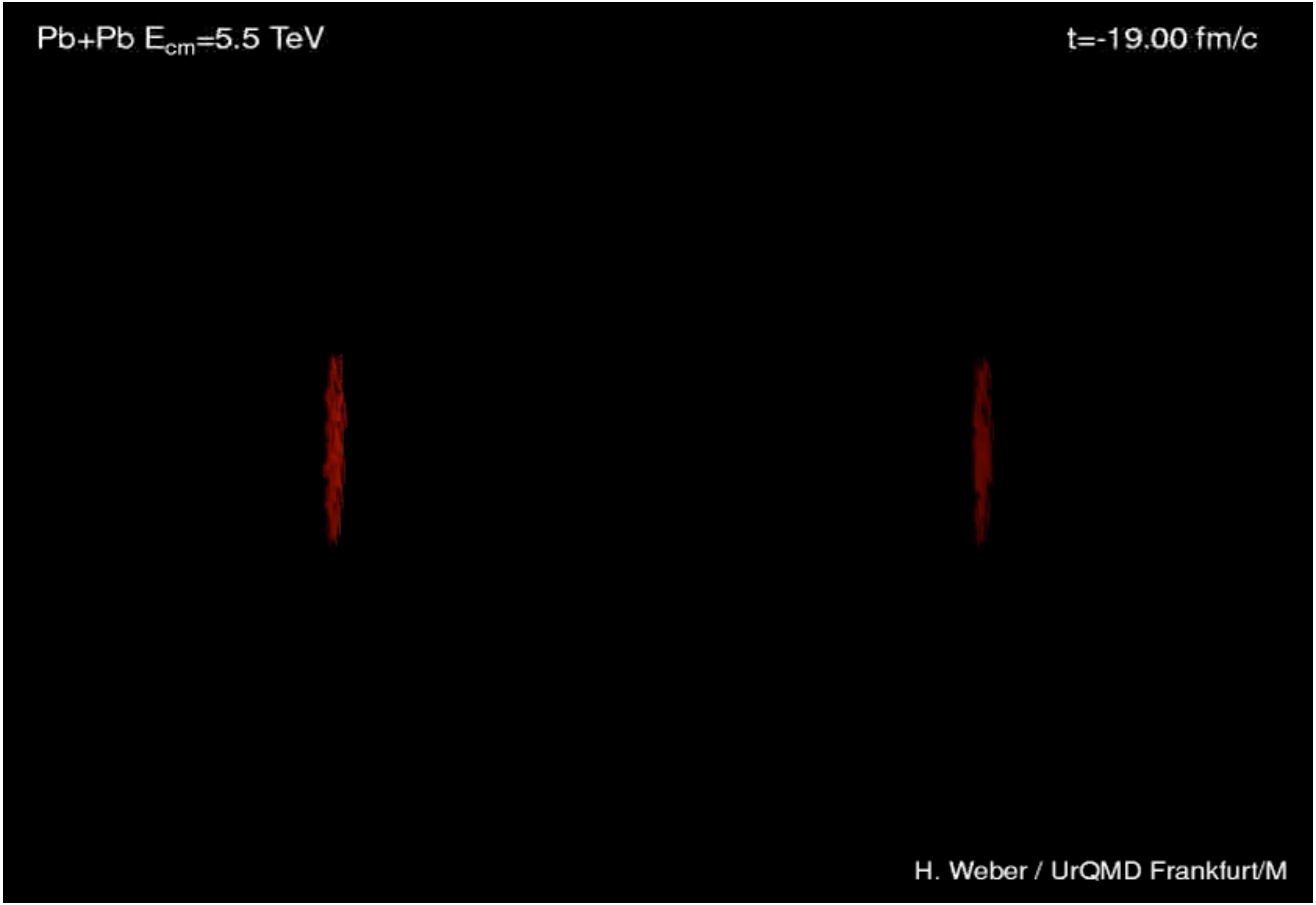


Initial parton wave function described in the Color Glass Condensate model

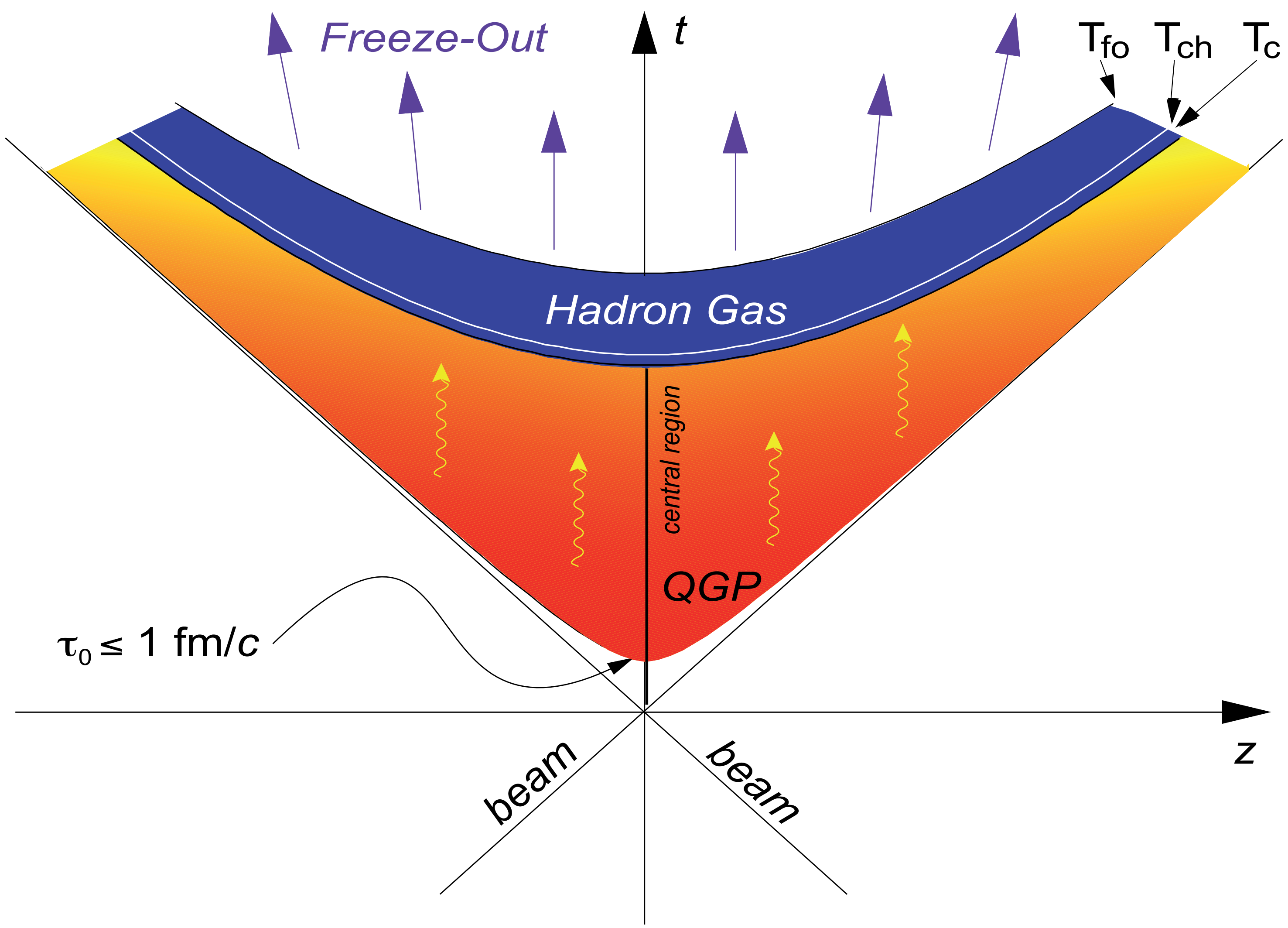
Central region initially dominated by low-*x* partons (i.e. gluons), then, at some point, quark-antiquarks pairs appear

Expansion, cooling, transition to hadrons

Simulated heavy-ion collision



Space-time Evolution (2)



arxiv:0807.1610

- Strong color-electric glue fields between nuclei
- Rapid thermalization: QGP created at ~ 1-2 fm/*c*
- Expected initial temperatures of 600 MeV or higher
- Cooling due to longitudinal and transverse expansion describable by almost ideal relativistic hydrodynamics
- Transition QGP → hadrons after about 10 fm/*c*
- Chemical freeze-out at $T_{ch} \approx T_c$ (T_c = 150 - 160 MeV)
- Kinetic freeze-out at $T_{fo} \sim 100$ MeV

* conjectured lower bound from string theory:
$\eta/s|_{min} = 1/4\pi$ (Phys.Rev.Lett. 94 (2005) 111601)

Summary

- Ultra-relativistic Heavy-Ion Collisions: Study of QCD in the non-perturbative regime of extreme temperatures and densities
- Goal: Characterization of the Quark-Gluon Plasma
- Transition QGP → hadrons about 10^{-5} s after the Big Bang
- QCD phase diagram: QGP reached
  - at high temperature
    (about 150 - 160 MeV [~ $1.8 \cdot 10^{12}$ K])
  - and/or add high baryochemical potential μ_B (maybe realized in neutron stars)
- RHIC/LHC and early universe: $\mu_B \approx 0$
- Experiments at FAIR (in the near future):
  - QCD phase diagram at $\mu_B > 0$
  - search for critical point, first order phase transition, …
  - uncharted territory: surprises possible